National Council of Applied Economic Research

SURVEY of INDIA'S EXPORT POTENTIAL within THE INDIAN OCEAN BASIN & NEARBY AREAS

March 1970

MALAGASY

FOR LIMITED
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SURVEY
of
INDIA'S EXPORT POTENTIAL
to
Twenty-six Selected Countries
in
THE INDIAN OCEAN BASIN
And Nearby Areas

prepared under the sponsorship of
THE EXPORT PROMOTION DIVISION
U.S. Agency for International Development, New Delhi
for
THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
Government of India

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH
NEW DELHI

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REGIONAL TRADE STUDY

SURVEY OF INDIA'S EXPORT PROSPECTS

IN

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

National Council of Applied Economic Research

New Delhi

February 1970

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N O T E S

1. The dollar ($) referred to in this report is the U.S. dollar.

2. Reference to the present in the report is as of December 1968, the time of the team's visit to this country. The data given and assessments made are also as obtainable then.

PREFACE

In 1968, the National Council was requested to undertake a study of the export prospects for India in 26 selected countries in the Indian Ocean Basin and nearby areas. The study was to form part of a series of 'Export Potential Surveys' which are being performed by independent Indian research organizations for the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The series of studies is sponsored by the U.S. AID Mission to India Export Promotion Division.

The countries covered by this study are : Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Malagasy Republic, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Muscat and Oman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ceylon, Burma, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. This report on Malagasy Republic is one of the series.

The main objective of the study was to assess the export prospects of India in the selected countries over the five-year period (1969-74). We have studied the existing pattern and past trends of Indian exports to each country assessed the trade prospects of India in each country and suggested measures for realising the

export prospects. The term 'export' has been used in the wider sense not only to include commodities but also services such as joint ventures and engineering or construction contracts.

Apart from the individual country reports, an overall report covering our general findings with respect to the entire region of 26 countries has also been prepared and submitted and is being published separately. It may be added that the data given in this report and findings based on this data relate to the period of the field visit of our team which took place in December 1968. It is possible that certain changes might have taken place since the visit of our team. This has to be kept in mind by the readers.

In this country study, we have had full cooperation from various agencies in India as well as in Malagasy Republic. My special thanks are due to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India, the Indian Embassy in Malagasy Republic and the Government of Malagasy Republic and a large number of businessmen and other people whom our team contacted during the field visits.

In the preparation of this report, I had full cooperation from my staff members who were directly responsible for conducting the entire study covering all the countries including the present one. Their names are given in Appendix 1. My special thanks are due to Shri R.S. Sharma, Project Director and Shri K. Kasturi and Shri P.K. Krishnaswamy members of team for this country. I hope the report will be found useful by all those engaged in the export effort.

New Delhi
December 1969

S. Bhoothalingam
Director-General

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Selected Economic Indicators

Items	Unit	1960	1965	1966	1967
1. Population	Million	5.30	6.07	6.20	6.35
2. Growth rate of Population (1960-67)	p.c./p.a.	---------2.6----------			
3. GDP	Million $				
at current prices	"	544	678	707	749
4. Per Capita GDP at current prices	"	103	111	114	118
5. Foreign Trade	Million $				
i) Exports	"	75	92	98	104
ii) Imports	"	112	138	142	145
iii) Balance of Trade	"	-37	-44	-44	-41
6. Gold & Foreign Exchange Reserves	"	----------			
7. Trade with India 1/	"				
i) Export to India	"	..	0.03	0.10	0.10
ii) Imports from India	"	0.26	0.15	0.12	0.07
iii) Balance of Trade with India	"	-0.26	-0.12	-0.02	+0.03
iv) India's share in total exports	P.C.	"	0.03	0.10	0.1
v) India's share in total imports	"	0.23	0.11	0.08	0.05
8. IMF Par Value	(Units of national currency per $)	1 $ = 246.853 FMG (** No Par value has been established with IMF)			

Area = 595,790 sq. Km.
Capital = Tananarive
National Currency = Malagasy Franc (FMG)

1/ Refers to financial year.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Highlights of the Economy

0.1 A heavy orientation towards France characterizes the economy of the Malagasy Republic. French grants and assistance from the European Development Fund are an important source of finance for its development programmes.

0.2 The economy of the Malagasy Republic has been growing at an annual rate of 5 per cent, at current prices, over the period 1964-67. G.D.P. per capita was estimated at 29,100 FMG ($ 118), in 1967, but the distribution of income in the country is reportedly highly skewed. Agriculture, which is predominantly subsistence oriented, constitutes the mainstay of the economy. A majority of the country's population, estimated around 6.35 million in 1967, is sustained at very low levels of living. The people in and around the cities are, however, exposed to superior standards of living.

0.3 Industrial development in the country is still in a nascent stage; a few organised enterprises are in operation in sugar, textiles, leather and cement industries. A new textile mill is expected to go into operation shortly which, together with the existing mill, will satisfy most of the domestic needs. A more recent development in the industrial field is the oil refinery which came on stream in 1966. Since 1967, Malagasy has started exporting petroleum products. Lack of such basic facilities as power and transportation is the major bottleneck faced by the economy at present. The island is reportedly under-equipped in power and the transportation system is not yet developed fully.

0.4 Agriculture contributes substantially - over 60 per cent - to the country's export earnings. The major items of export are coffee, sugar, vanilla, rice and sisal. Minerals are the other important group of exports from the Malagasy Republic. The island depends heavily on imports to satisfy a major portion of its requirements. Imports have been growing at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent since 1960, and by 1967 total imports into

Madagascar were valued at $ 145 million. A substantial portion of the island's imports originates in France which, along with other members of the E.E.C., supplies over three-fourths of Madagascar's imports. The island's system of import licensing and the tariff structure also favours imports from France and the E.E.C. Imports from outside the French France area are restricted by a system of global quotas fixed twice a year besides being subjected to higher tariffs. The structure of import trade, with leading importers having traditional channels in France, also introduces a bias in favour of France.

0.5 A process of planned development was ushered into the economy in 1964 when the country's First Development Plan was launched with an investment of 165,000 million FMG ($668 million). The Plan envisaged a rate of growth of around 5.5 per cent per annum during the period 1964-68. The country's Second Plan, to be launched in 1969, is also expected to provide for a similar rate of growth over the period 1969-73.

0.6 India's share in Madagascar's import trade has always been negligible, estimated around only 0.14 per cent in 1967. India's exports to Madagascar in recent years include bed linen, table linen, brass and bronze artware and brass utensils. A few other items like agarbatti, jute bags and cinematographic films were also exported from time to time. An attempt was made to export lorries from India in 1966-67 but the deal was not a complete success. India's imports from Madagascar have risen over time, the most important item being cashew. The Indo-Madagascar trade has turned adverse to Indian interests since 1967-68.

Problems of Indian Exports

0.7 An active approach to this market is currently found lacking. Only a handful of India's exporters have so far tried to approach this market. Indian businessmen should try to cultivate the importers more actively, especially the non-Indian importers. And it is these who have to be increasingly used as a medium of expanding Indian trade. The expatriate Indian business is currently perhaps on a more stable footing in Madagascar than in the neighbouring areas but

most of these are dealing only in traditional items. But with the likely change in the character of Indian exports a much wider representation becomes essential.

0.8 The choice of the right medium is, however, crucial. Some of the leading importers could easily manage the quotas in view of their influence, provided it is made worth their while. And several of these importers have their branches in such neighbouring areas as Reunion, where, it is stated, greater demand exists for such items as building materials, artware, etc., and where no such quota restrictions are in force. Such importers if properly cultivated would thus offer a much wider market for Indian goods. But the choice of a wrong person could harm Indian interests, as is reportedly happening in the case of Indian sewing machine.

0.9 It is here that the services of the Indian Embassy could be effectively utilised. As it is not feasible for Indian businessmen to make frequent visits, the Embassy could be made to serve as an effective medium for keeping Indian businessmen in touch with the market. At present the Indian Embassy at Tananarive

does not have a commercial section nor has it the requisite facilities to carry on this task. The feasibility of having adequate commercial representation at the Embassy perhaps merits active consideration. And since it is virtually not possible to transact any business without knowing the French language this aspect also needs to be borne in mind here.

0.10 Adequate publicity needs to be given on what India can offer. Most of the importers do not have any idea at all as to the Indian potential for export. Here again the Embassy could play an active part. And Indian exporters should keep in constant touch with the importers. Publicity and other material sent should be attractive, more informative and in French for this market.

0.11 Due care has also to be taken in sending shipment samples. It is stated by many importers of textiles that the samples received from India are often such that one cannot make out clearly the design or texture of the material.

0.12 It needs to be recognised that in ordering his goods from India an importer has to apply for a quota, obtained a licence, await the goods for a period of two to three months block his capital during this period, with the local rate of interest being around 3 per cent, and invariably pay a high tariff. Whereas he avoids most of these by ordering from France and other members of the EEC. Hence an importer to be enthused to buy from India against such odds needs very active persuasion. Offer of competitive prices is no doubt important, but other factors like adherence to specifications, promote delivery, adequate care in packing, etc., are equally crucial.

0.13 Attention also needs to be paid to the various complaints against Indian trade in general. The more damaging one is the alleged practice of a few Indian exporters quoting one price in enquiry and claiming a higher price while executing the order. It is stated that this is the main reason why several of the importers have turned away from India especially in the textile field. Under the system of import licensing in Madagascar an importer has to forfeit his licence if he cannot effect a transaction as per the terms of the

proforma invoice he submits along with his application; he has no freedom to alter the price or source of purchase once the licence is granted. It is learnt in this context that the prices quoted by other exporters are valid for a period of six months at least.

0.14 Delays in delivery is another inhibiting factor for Indian export. It is learnt that it generally takes around three to four months for goods to reach from India. One of the causal factors here, it is said, is the absence of direct shipping service between the two countries and the transhipment involved at Mombasa causes delay and damage in the event of poor packing. It is learnt that France has as many as ten direct sailings a month and Japan one every month.

0.15 Non-compliance with orders booked, poor packing, lack of promptness in attending to claims, correspondence, etc., are some of the other factors to which attention has to be paid.

0.16 The smallness of the Malagasy market is perhaps one of the important factors that has kept many of the Indian businessmen away from this market. Many of them

may not consider it worth deploying their resources to explore this market. And it is also not feasible for the Government to offer assistance to several of them in their promotional efforts. In the circumstances an export house, adequately staffed to deal in a range of goods, could be of considerable advantage. Such an export house would be in a better position to undertake sales promotional activities in small markets. It could also deal effectively with such problems as delays in delivery, shipping problems, packing, correspondence, claims, etc. And if need be some assistance could be given to such export house in the initial stages to overcome its handicaps; and malpractices, if any, could be effectively checked. An added advantage would be that importers would feel more confident to deal with such an organized export house.

Prospects for Indian exports

0.17 The ambitious programme of development set for the country over the period 1969-73, is likely to result in increased import demand especially for such items as capital equipment and industrial raw

materials. To what extent the country will be in a position to pursue its ambition would depend, to a large extent, on the type and magnitude of assistance it could get from France and the F.E.D. Even if such assistance could be obtained and imports increased, the level of import demand in itself is no indicator of the likely potential for India's exports. What is of relevance to India is the global quotas that are fixed twice a year in respect of specific categories of goods. As such quotas are based on domestic needs, as well as on the ability of the country to obtain such goods from France and other members of the EEC, it is hazardous to make a guess as to the potential India could profitably exploit. However, considering the low level of the Indian share in the market presently and assuming that the existing level of quota allocations is not likely to be drastically curtailed, Indian exporters could reasonably expect to improve their position in this market with an active effort.

0.18 The size of the Malagasy market is a restrictive feature on development of domestic industries. Lack of infrastructure facilities further restricts the scope, with the result that several of the industries do not

have even an island-wide market. And the flooding of the market by France and other EEC countries adds as a disincentive. Hence industrial development, if any, has to rely largely on export markets. In assessing the prospects for joint ventures this is an aspect to be kept in view. An area which Indian investors could explore profitably would be cashew processing, in the development of which Madagascar is rather keen. Interest is also shown in small industries for supply of machinery and technical assistance for the manufacture of press-buttons, polythene buttons, zip fasteners, safety pins and gem clips.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Specific Commodity Recommendations :

Areas which have some potential in this market and which could be profitably exploited by Indian exporters in the immediate future are :

i) Cotton textiles - printed chints, printed and dyed shirting, bed linen and bed ticking.
ii) Jute bags
iii) Cotton yarn
iv) Brassware
v) Umbrellas
vi) Dry batteries
vii) Sewing machines
viii) Aluminium ingots
ix) Costume jewellery

The areas of lasting value where markets need to be explored include :

i) Building materials
ii) Machinery and equipment

B. General Recommendations :

2)Indian exporters need to cultivate actively influential non-Indian importers in the island, who incidentally can help them in getting over the problem of quotas.

3) Shipping services to this market need to be improved and the possibility of having a direct service explored.

4) The possibilities of an organised export house to deal with such small markets could be considered.

5) Collaboration possibilities exist in chashew processing as also in the manufacture of zip fasteners, safety pins, gem clips, press buttons and polythene buttons.

6) Effective publicity needs to be given on what India can offer to this market.

7) The Indian Embassy at Tananarive should be strengthened for adequate and effective commercial representation.

8) Indian exporters need to improve their trade practices and stick to terms of contract, pay agency commissions promptly and deliver goods in time.

9) It would prove worthwhile to conclude the trade agreement currently under negotiation between Indian and the Malagasy Republic as the goodwill created would help a great deal in expanding the trade between the two countries.

ECONOMY

Chapter 1

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

Land and People

The Malagasy Republic is the former French colony, Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world. Even after independence in 1960, the island retains its close ties with France. Madagascar is an associate member of the European Economic Community and French grants and subsidies are an important source of finance for its development. This orientation towards France conditions the island's trade and all other aspects of its development. The members of the ECM are the major trading partners, of which France alone in 1967 accounted for roughly 37 per cent of the island's exports and 65 per cent of imports.

The official languages of the islands are Malag sy and French; the language of the trade is mostly French. The island has the metric system of weights and measures.

The currency of the island is the Malagasy Franc (FMG), pegged to the French Franc.

Madagascar is divided into six provinces viz. Tananarive, Fianarantson, Majunga, Tamatave, Tulear and Diego-Suarez.

The population of Madagascar is estimated around 6.35 million (in 1967) [1/] spread over an area of roughly 596,000 sq. km. Over the years 1962-67 the population increased at an annual rate of around 2.1 per cent, a rate of growth that is anticipated over the next five years too. The average density of the island is just a shade above 10 per sq. km. but the density varies widely from region to region. For the island as a whole over 60 per cent of the population is stated to be concentrated in about 20 per cent of the area. Roughly 50 per cent of the population is estimated to constitute the labour force, a majority in agricultural.

Existing Position of the Economy

Gross domestic product of Madagascar, estimated at current prices, had recorded an increase of about 5

1 Quatrieme Rapport sur l'execution du Plan Quinquennal, 1964-68, Commissariat General au Plan, September 1968

per cent per annum during the period 1964-67, to reach 185,000 million FMG ($749 million) by 1967 (Table 1). This would indicate a per capita GDP, at current prices, of around 29,100 FMG (about $118), in 1967. Data are not available on the growth of GDP in real terms. Available data on consumer prices would, however, suggest a rise of around 9 per cent in prices of all items, and roughly 8 per cent in that of food articles, during this period.

Agriculture constitutes the mainstay of the economy, providing sustenance to almost 90 per cent of the labour force and contributing roughly half the country's GDP. But agriculture in Madagascar is reportedly overwhelmingly subsistence oriented; only a third or so of the agricultural produce finds its way to the market. The island's agriculture is said to be predominantly of small holdings and traditional farming techniques; improved techniques of production are seen only in the few European farms. While a majority of the population has only a low level of living, those in and around the cities -- around 10 per cent of the total -- is exposed to superior standards of living; here the demand is essentially for sophisticated goods.

Agricultural produce accounts for about sixty per cent of the country's exports. The area under cultivation is estimated to be only around 5 per cent of the total area of the island (Table 2) but it is visualised that this area could easily be doubled. Roughly two-thirds of the cultivated area is devoted to food crops, the most important items being rice (Table 3). The major exports of the island include coffee, sugar, rice, vanilla and sisal. Cloves, tobacco, cashew and pepper are becoming important of late. Programmes have currently been drawn up for increased production and export of several of these. In the case of rice the objective, it appears, is to reach an export level of 125,000 tonnes by 1973, over three times the current export level. And in cashew, the policy, it is learnt, would be to encourage exports in a processed form.

Around a fifth of the total area of the land is said to consist of forested land. The Government is attaching importance to conservation of forests. The eucalyptus trees planted since 1964 are expected to yield around 2 million cu.m. of wood, part of which

may come to be used to support a viscose and pulp factory. The plantations of pines are also expected to support a paper pulp factory besides their utilisation in the production of particle boards.

Minerals form another important source of export earning for Madagascar. The Malagasy Republic is the world's chief source of phlogopite mica; the Republic is an important exporter of graphite also, the production of which have picked up recently (Table 4). The island supplies a significant share of the uranium requirements of France. Large deposits of bauxite, iron ore, nickel and coal are said to exist in the island but still remain to be exploited. The bauxite and coal deposits are placed around 40 million and 1,000 million tonnes respectively. Prospecting rights are believed to have been given out in the case of bauxite and nickel.

Industrial development in Madagascar is still in its early stage, most of the existing enterprises being of the artisan type. The few organised industries in the country include the manufacture of sugar, textiles, leather products, cement, soap, cigarettes, beer and rice milling (Table 5). A new textile mill is scheduled to go into production in Majunga. At its capacity production --

15 million metres, expected around 1972 or so -- this mill, along with the existing one at Antsirabe, is expected to meet a substantial portion of domestic demand of cotton textiles.

Two large factories manufacture shoes and handbags, depending largely on imported raw materials. The establishment of local tanneries is expected to curtail such imports. Another area of industrial production, which is dependent at least partly on imported raw material, is cigarette manufacture but with increased importance attached to tobacco cultivation in the country, this is also likely to come down. Consumption of soap has been continually rising in Madagascar and domestic production satisfies only about a third or so of the demand. A new soap factory is shortly expected to be set up. Assembly of batteries has recently been started with a capacity of 5,000 a year.

A more recent development in the industrial field is the oil refinery that came on stream at Tamatave in 1966, with a capacity to refine 600,000 tonnes of crude per year. Consumption of petrol and diesel in Madagascar has been estimated in the range of 166 million litres and

till 1966 the country was mainly dependent on imports. Since 1967, Madagascar has started exporting several petroleum products, besides supplying the local market, but it still imports lubricants.

A major bottleneck in the development of Madagascar is the lack of such basic facilities as power and transport. The island is reportedly under-equipped in power, in both generation and distribution facilities. The cost of power to consumers is also rather high. Power programmes are likely to be given importance in the country's development programmes in the next few years.

The island's transportation system is also not well developed. Out of an estimated road mileage of 40,000 km. in the country only 2,500 km. are bitumenised; plans exist to bitumenise over 3,000 km. by 1973. A good system of road network exists only in the capital. The railway system, with its metre-gauge single track and a total length of 864 km., serves only part of the island (Table 6). A study is recently understood to have been conducted for laying a 220 km. line connecting Antsirabe and Fianarantsoa; this project is likely to be taken up once financial arrangements are made. The railways

have also a programme of track renewal over a length of 160 km. besides purchase of wagons, bogies and locomotives over the next five years. It needs to be mentioned here that all purchases for the railways are centralised in Paris.

The two principal ports of the Malagasy Republic are Tamatave and Majunga. A third commercial port is being developed at Diego Suraez but it has a handicap in that it has mountain ranges all around isolating it from the rest of the island. Tulear may also be developed as a commercial port if the coal deposits at Sakoa are exploited for export purposes. There are quite a few minor ports also, which are largely collecting points for one of the major ports.

Development Plans

A process of planned development was initiated in the country in 1964 with a ten year perspective. Within this perspective the island's First Plan was formulated envisaging an investment of 165,000 million FMG (about $668 million) over the period 1964-68. A major objective of the Plan was to improve the island's infrastructure.

It was envisioned that the country's gross domestic product would grow at an average annual rate of 5.5 per cent during this period. Preliminary estimates would suggest that during 1964-67 public investment was about 50,400 million FMG, a major portion of which was expended on the development of basic facilities. Similar private investment estimates are not available. External resources contributed over two-thirds of the public investment during 1964-67; an important source of finance here was the F.E.D. (Le Fonds European de Development).

The country's Second Plan is now under preparation and it is learnt that the Plan document will identify in detail the various projects that would be encouraged. Current indications are that an aggregate rate of growth of 5.5 per cent per annum would be aimed at during the period 1969-73. The Plan is likely to give priority to development of industries and power, and in the industrial field, to those engaged in the transformation of agricultural produce and utilising local raw materials. An organisation (Bureau de Development et de Promotion Industriels) has recently been set up to identify projects prepare feasibility studies and assist potential investors.

The Plan document is expected to take a final shape around April 1969. A major factor that would influence the shape and size of the Plan is the extent of assistance that the country could obtain from France and the F.E.D.

PART TWO

THE TRADE

Chapter 2

STRUCTURE OF THE MARKET

The Market

Predominantly agricultural and industrial production restricted to limited fields, Madagascar is to a large extent dependent on imports for several of its requirements. But the structure and size of the population and income is such that the demand in many cases is rather limited. Population is a little over six million but a major portion of this is in rural areas. Agriculture contributes roughly half the island's gross domestic product but the conspicuous trait of Madagascar's agriculture is its subsistence nature. The GDP per capita income is estimated around $118 (1967) but the distribution of income is reportedly highly skewed. In and around the cities where the people enjoy a per capita income much higher than the national average, the demand is for sophisticated goods and quality plays an important part. A sizeable portion of the demand by the others is for essential consumer goods at a low range of prices. But in either case the market is limited for countries outside the franc zone by quotas and higher tariffs.

The Trade

Tananarive is the capital city where most of the island's trading activity is concentrated. Import trade is primarily in the hands of private traders. Specialised importers are very few, most of the importers dealing in a variety of products. Several of them have established traditional channels in France.

The expatriate Indian business community, which has been the main vehicle of Indian export to this area, deals mostly in textiles, artware and provisions. A few of them are currently branching out into other lines. Many of the leading importers have branches in such neighbouring areas as Reunion and Comoras.

French is the language of the trade and all correspondence has to be in French if response is to be good.

A list of leading importers in the island is appended (Appendix 3).

Purchases on behalf of the Government are made by local tenders as well as direct negotiations with manufacturers. Global tenders are also issued in cases where IBRD or IDA loans are involved. Tender notices are published in the local gazette and it is left to the various Embassies and local representatives of firms to pick up such notices. It is learnt that in deciding the tenders, locally based firms or firms with local representatives are preferred, as it is believed better control could then be had of them and prompt servicing assured.

A few purchases for the railway system as for e.g., equipment, rails, etc., are centralised in France, details of which are discussed later.

Imports, it is learnt, are generally effected against a letter of credit. In the case of France, however, supplier's credit ranging from 60-90 days is extended in a few cases. But by and large importers do not appear to be very keen about getting suppliers' credit.

Imports into Madagascar are regulated by an annual import programme. In applying for an import licence, an importer has to send along with his application a proforma invoice giving details of quantity to be imported, f.o.b. price, freight, etc. Once the licence is granted and the imports are effected, the exporter has to send his official invoice in triplicate, duly certified by a chamber of commerce as to origin of goods.

Chapter 3

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

Imports into Madagascar are regulated by a combination of quotas, tariffs, bans, etc. Imports from Rhodesia are prohibited. Import is prohibited or suspended of beer of assay less than 4 degrees; old journals; candles of less than 35 gms.; cement (in one part of the west coast of Madagascar); paper and cartons in sheets with a weight between 180 and 300 gm. per sq. metre; paper in sheets with a weight between 30 and 180 gm. per sq. metre; paper simply ruled or plotted weighing 250 gm. or less per sq. metre; sanitary paper, writing paper, notebooks, binding paper weighing less than 250 gm. per sq. metre and animal drawn ploughs weighing 60 kg. or less.

Imports of certain items like edible oils, batteries and accessories, old clothing, toffees and biscuit without cocoa with a c.i.f. price less than 400 FMG/Kg., tomato concentrates of assay less than 28 per cent, gents' footwear of size (following French norms) larger than 27 and c.i.f. price less than 1,600

FMG per pair and ladies' footwear of size (following French norms) larger than 24 and c.i.f. price less than 1,500 FMG per pair, are subject to licensing irrespective of the origin of such imports.

Subject to the above, all imports from France into Madagascar are allowed without any import licence. And payments for such imports can be made through direct transfers of bank accounts without going through the exchange authority. But imports from outside the French Franc area 1/ are regulated by an annual import programme in which quotas, in monetary terms, are fixed in respect of each category of goods to be imported. The quotas are reportedly fixed on the basis of domestic needs, availability of foreign exchange, ability to obtain such goods from France and the Franc Zone, etc.

The quotas, fixed for each of the six provinces, are generally announced twice a year in the local gazette. Intending importers are expected to apply for a licence against such quotas to the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Directorate of Commerce or the provincial Trade Bureaus.

1/ Includes Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Mali.

Global quotas, issued in respect of all countries outside the French Franc area, would also include the members of the EEC other than France.

Importers have to apply for import licence within 5-6 weeks of the announcement of the import programme; takes another 3 weeks or so for the announcement of the final decision. While submitting the application, an importer has also to append a proforma invoice from the prospective exporter giving details of quantity, f.o.b. price, freight, etc. Once the licence is granted the importer has no freedom to alter either the quantum of purchase or the price or the source of purchase; he has to effect the transaction as per the proforma invoice submitted by him or else he stands to forfeit the licence.

In deciding the issue of licences it is learnt that the major factors considered are the standing of the importer and the origin of import. It was held that the existence of a trade agreement between Madagascar and the country concerned could be a favourable factor in issue of licence for imports from that country.

The import licence once issued is valid for a period of six months, within which the goods must be shipped by the exporter. The import licence carries with it the foreign exchange permit.

Tariff Structure

The tariff schedule in Madagascar is comprised of a customs duty and an importation tax. Whereas imports from the Franc Zone are subject only to the importation tax, imports from the rest of the world have to pay both the customs duty and the importation tax. In addition to these two, on imports of a few select cases, a consumption tax also is levied, but at present this is restricted only to a very few commodities. And since January 1969, a transaction tax of 12½ per cent is levied on all local sales in Madagascar.

The rates of customs duty and import tax, currently in force, on select items are given in Appendix 4.

Chapter 4

REVIEW AND PROSPECTS OF TRADE

Balance of Trade and Payments

Over the years 1960 through 1967 Madagascar's exports (value) have increased at an annual rate of around 5.5 per cent while imports has recorded an annual growth of around 4.5 per cent. But whereas imports have shown a steady rising trend export earnings have fluctuated during 1961-64, levelled off in 1964-65 and started rising since 1966.

The country has had an adverse balance of trade throughout 1960-67, the deficit balance being the largest ($46 million) in 1963 and 1965. Since 1965, however, a decline, albeit modest, has been witnessed in the country's adverse balance. During the nine months ending September 1968 Madagascar experienced an adverse balance in trade to the tune of $36 million, a shade higher than that experienced during the comparable period in 1967.

Only limited information is available on the balance of payments. The available data would suggest

that the adverse balance on trade account has been aggravated by continued deficits on invisibles, representing a constant drain on the country's reserves. The balance of payments on current account was to some extent improved by positive transfers, mainly from France. But in several years such positive public transfers have been outweighed by negative private transfers, like expatriate remittances, contributing to further deterioration in the balance of payments.

Export earnings of Madagascar financed roughly 77 per cent of the value of imports in 1962. Since then fluctuating export earnings could finance only a smaller proportion of imports. In 1967 the extent of import coverage by exports improved (around 72 per cent), a level that seems to have continued in the subsequent nine months as well.

The Table below presents details of the growth in Madagascar's trade during 1960-68.

Exports, Imports and Trade Balance

Year	Exports f.o.b. (In million $)	Imports c.i.f. (In million $)	Trade Balance in million $)	Import coverage by exports (per cent)
1960	75	112	-37	67
1961	78	103	-25	76
1962	94	122	-28	77
1963	82	128	-46	64
1964	92	136	-44	68
1965	92	138	-46	67
1966	98	142	-44	59
1967	104	145	-41	72
1968 (Jan.Sept)	88	123	-35	72

Sources: (1) Inventaire Socio-Economique de Madagascar, 1960-1965, Vol. II, op. cit.

(2) Bulletin mensuel de Statistique, op. cit.

Available data on the indices of volume and value of exports would suggest that the fall in export earnings (around 9 per cent) in 1963 compared to 1962 was largely the result of a decline in the volume of exports. The next year witnessed a rise both in the quantum of exports as well as in the value realised. In 1965 an increase in the quantum of exports was offset by a fall in unit value and realised export earnings levelled off to about US $ 92 million. Since 1966 export earnings have started rising, mostly as a result of the increasing volume.

As regards imports, the volume of imports has risen steadily during 1961-65 but since then the rising unit value of imports has been the influencing factor in increasing the value of Madagascar's imports.

Indices of Exports and Imports

(Base: 1963 = 100)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	66	67
Volume of Exports	83	99	119	100	110	118	125	135
Exports prices	NA	NA	96	100	102	95	95	NA
Volume of Imports	96	91	95	100	104	105	105	105
Import prices	NA	NA	101	100	102	104	106	NA

Source: (1) International Financial Statistics, I.M.F., Washington DC.

(2) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, United Nations, New York

The structure of Madagascar's trade, the destination of its exports and the source of origin of imports are discussed in detail in the subsequent sections. It may perhaps be useful to mention briefly here about the trading partners. Before independence Madagascar had enjoyed favourable treatment from France for its exports; since 1963, however, such privileges have been

curtailed to some extent although Madagascar does still enjoy several advantages as a member of the Franc zone.

Naturally Madagascar's external trade is largely oriented towards France and the members of the EEC. The French share in the island's foreign trade, although on the decline, is still large. Whereas France accounted for around 56 per cent of Madagascar's exports and 70 per cent of her imports, in 1960, its share in the island's exports and imports in 1967 was around 37 per cent and 65 per cent respectively. Other trading partners such as Japan, U.S.A., W. Germany, U.K., etc., have grown in significance over the years (Table 7).

Madagascar has had positive trade balance in its trade with U.S.A., Canada, Reunion. With U.K. it had positive trade balance till 1966 but it turned adverse in 1967. Its trade with France, W. Germany, Japan, Italy and Belgium-Luxembourg was characterised by ever expanding imports relative to exports.

India's share in Madagascar's trade is quite negligible, only around 0.32 per cent of Madagascar's exports and 0.14 per cent of its imports in 1968.

Exports

Export earnings of Madagascar were roughly 14 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (at current market prices) in 1967. Exports are mainly agricultural commodities, especially coffee, sugar, rice, vanilla and sisal, as could be seen from the structural character of exports indicated in the Table below. Minerals also constitute an import item, although several of these are declining of late.

Structural Character of Exports

Year	Major Export Commodities		
	Item	Export value ('000 $)	As per cent of total export
1960	Coffee	23,557	31.69
	Sugar	5,583	7.51
	Rice	4,748	6.39
	Vanila	6,552	8.81
	Sisal	2,463	3.31
1964	Coffee	24,561	26.76
	Sugar	9,810	10.58
	Rice	5,976	6.51
	Vanilla	6,413	6.99
	Sisal	8,329	9.08
1967	Coffee	32,910	31.60
	Sugar	8,957	8.60
	Rice	7,511	7.21
	Vanilla	6,773	6.50
	Sisal	2,921	2.80

Source : Statistiques du commerce Extérieur de Madagascar, op. cit.

Of the export commodities, coffee is perhaps the single most important, accounting for around 32 per cent of the total export earnings in 1967. Exports of coffee were placed around 49,900 tonnes in 1967 at an estimated value of $ 33 million. Coffee prices realized by Madagascar showed a declining trend in 1965 and 1966 but 1967 witnessed a remarkable recovery, which continued in the early part of 1968 too. The quantity exported also expanded in 1967 after a fall in the previous year. In the first nine months of 1968, 43,000 tonnes were exported as against 39,000 tonnes in the comparable period in 1967. More than half of the country's exports of coffee find their way into EEC markets, mostly France. Roughly a third goes to U.S.A. Over the next five years an annual export level of around 55,000 tonnes is said to be aimed at.

Indices of Volume & Prices of Exports of Selected Commodities

(Base: 1963 = 100)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (July)
Export Volume								
Coffee	90	126	100	86	113	103	112	182
Sugar	55	90	100	102	53	136	117	124
Vanilla	199	219	100	215	337	103	228	262
Rice	-	151	100	106	47	75	121	145
Sisal	48	96	100	123	126	102	88	35
Export Prices								
Coffee	105	100	100	121	108	106	123	124
Sugar	86	81	100	106	100	50	84	80
Vanilla	91	94	100	70	69	70	70	73
Rice	-	125	100	112	116	112	115	126
Sisal	62	64	100	93	59	53	45	36

Source: International Financial Statistics, op. cit.

Ranking next in importance is sugar whose exports in 1967 were placed around 77,000 tonnes valued at around $ 9 million. Exports have fluctuated over the years both in quantity and value. After a steep fall in the quantity exported in 1965, the country increased its exports in 1966 (in quantity terms) by over 150 per cent but the unit value dropped by 50 per cent. The

next year, however, witnessed a revival in unit value but the quantum of exports recorded a fall. Destination-wise a third of Madagascar's sugar exports in 1967 went to Senegal and around a sixth each to the French and U.S. markets.

Rice has grown in importance in Madagascar's export trade in recent years to occupy the third rank in 1967 with an estimated export of 40,000 tonnes at roughly $ 8 million (Tables 8 and 9). Rice exports suffered a setback in 1965 when as a result of poor domestic crop the country had to import around 78,000 tonnes, mostly of the low grade. Rice exports have picked up in recent years and the first 9 months of 1968 witnessed an export of around 53,000 tonnes.

Sisal and Vanilla are two other important export items. Exports of vanilla have fallen since 1965, from around 980 tonnes in 1965 to 660 tonnes in 1967. Unit value realised has more or less stabilised during 1964-67 and has since showed a marginal rice. Exports of vanilla have been affected by prices in world markets as also by

the development of synthetic substitutes in U.S.A., an important market. It has also been stated that the control of the U.S. market by a few well organized buyers has adversely affected Madagascar's interests. At the close of 1967, the country is said to have accumulated a stock of over 2,000 tonnes.

Exports of sisal have continuously declined over the years and with falling prices the value of exports during 1964-68 also showed a steady decline. With an estimated export of around 20,000 tonnes, valued at around $ 3 million, sisal now occupies only the eighth place in Madagascar's exports, as against the third position it used to have in 1963 and 1964. The island's production of sisal is estimated at around 23,000 tonnes.

Among the other agricultural exports are cloves, tobacco, raffia, cashew, groundnut, pepper and bananas. Among these, Madagascar used to face stiff competition with Zanzibar in the export of cloves but the two have subsequently come to an agreement. Exports picked up in 1967 to reach a level of over 5,000 tonnes. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco declined in 1967 and were only around 2,000 tonnes as against a level of around 4,000 - 5,000 tonnes in the earlier years.

The important mineral exports of Madagascar are graphite, mainly in powder form, and phlogopite mica. The total exports of minerals, excluding petroleum products, were worth around $3 million in 1967. Of this, exports of graphite, estimated at 16,200 tonnes, are the most important, mainly to U.S.A., U.K., and France. Graphite exports have declined since 1965. Mica, the other important item of mineral export, picked up in 1967 to reach a level of 1,000 tonnes. The principal markets are U.S.A. and W. Germany. Among other minerals, exports of columbotantalite declined considerably in 1967 and were only around 447 kg. as against 4,100 kg. in 1965 and 1,156 kg. in 1966.

Imports

Imports into Madagascar have been steadily rising over the years, from around $ 112 million in 1960 to $ 145 million in 1967. The first three-quarters of 1968 witnessed imports to the tune of $ 123 million. Roughly two-fifths of the total imports are consumer goods, the share remaining more or less constant over the years. The proportion of 'machinery and equipment' imports in the total has recorded an increase over the

years and in 1967 was around a quarter of the total imports. Food items have declined in importance; as against 16 per cent of the total imports in 1960, their proportion was only just 10 per cent in 1967. Imports of raw materials have been about a fifth of total imports during 1960-68.

A major source of supply of several of these items to the Malagasy market is France, although its share in total imports has slightly come down over the years (Table 10). Madagascar, being an associate member of the EEC, the members of E.C.M. naturally enjoy special privileges in their supplies which has been a major factor influencing the origin of imports. The sources of supply outside the Community include U.S.A., Japan and U.K.

India's share in Madagascar's imports has always been negligible - less than one per cent. Over the years a decline has set in this negligible share and in 1968, India accounted only for 0.14 per cent of Madagascar's imports.

As observed earlier, imports of machinery have been increasing of late. Imports of electrical machinery rose from around 1,324 million FMG ($ 5.5 million) in 1960 to 2,482 million FMG ($ 10 million in 1967) (Table 11). Total imports during Jan.-Sept. 1968 were around 1,652 million FMG ($ 6.7 million). Some of the important items of import here are switchgears, telecommunication equipment, TV and radio apparatus, cables, batteries, etc. (Table 12). The major supplier is France although U.S.A. and Japan are growing in importance in recent years, especially in the supply of telecommunication equipment.

Imports of non-electrical machinery were of the order of 3,332 million FMG ($13.5 million) in 1967, as against 1,887 million FMG ($ 7.6 million) in 1960. Among the important items of import may be mentioned piston engines, tractors, aircraft engines and textile machinery (Table 13). Here again the EEC is the major source of supply.

Imports of transport equipment recorded an increase of around 70 per cent over 1960-67 to reach a level of 5,264 million FMG ($ 21.3 million) in 1967. The major items of import here are lorries and passenger buses (Table 14). France was the major exporter in 1967 with West Germany ranking second in importance.

Universals, plates, sheets and shapes are the important categories of iron and steel imports into Madagascar (Table 15). Total imports of iron and steel products were of the order of $ 11 million in 1967 as against $ 6 million in 1960. In recent years, however, such items as tubes and pipes, wires, nails, hoops, strips, rails, etc. also figure in the import bill, though the magnitudes involved are not high. As for the origin of imports, France is the most important, with Belgium-Luxembourg and Japan also figuring in the supply of plates, sheets and shapes.

In the category of mineral fuels and lubricants a change in the pattern of imports is seen. Whereas petroleum products like motor spirit, kerosene, fuel oil and lubricants loomed large in the import bill till 1966, such imports have declined considerably with the establishment of the domestic refinery. Instead, crude petroleum has become a major item of import, the major source of supply being Iran.

Cotton fabrics is an important item of import into Madagascar; imports, at around $ 8 million in 1967, had recorded an increase over the previous year. The major import here is of bleached dyed and printed

fabrics; imports of grey sheeting has considerably declined. France supplies nearly two-thirds of the total imports; the other suppliers are West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Taiwan. India also figures but exports are only marginal.

Imports of synthetic fabrics have been of the order of ₹4 million a year in recent times. Here too France is the important source.

Among the other textile-materials, cotton yarn used to be an important item in earlier years in which India used to figure prominently but its importance has since declined with domestic production. Imports of such made-up articles as bed linen, kitchen linen, etc. are growing in importance of late.

Among the consumer items whose imports have increased in recent years may be mentioned soaps and medicinal products. Soaps rose from ₹4 1.4 million in 1960 to ₹3.1 million in 1967 while medicines increased from ₹2.8 million to ₹4 million during the same period. Here again France is the most important supplier. Imports of footwear recorded a marked decline in 1967, mainly

as a result of rising domestic production. Imports in 1967 were only around ₹717,000 as against ₹1.5 million in 1966. A major portion of the imports - ₹1.4 million in 1966 and ₹680,000 in 1967 - was obtained from France.

Among other items, whose imports are of some significance, may be mentioned rubber tyres and tubes, obtained mostly from France and Italy, and paper and paper board manufactures supplied by France and Sweden.

Chapter 5

TRADE WITH INDIA

In its trade with India the Malagasy Republic was facing a declining adverse balance till 1966-67. India's exports to Madagascar have been continuous by declining since 1962-63. India's imports from Madagascar, however, have been increasing over the years and by 1967-68 the value had exceeded that of India's exports to Madagascar. The result is, for the first time, in 1967-68, Malagasy Republic had a favourable balance in its trade with India, a trend which seems to have continued in 1968 too.

The major imports into Madagascar from India in the early 60's used to be cotton fabrics, especially grey sheeting, and cotton yarn. With domestic production, Madagascar's imports of this item have considerably declined from around 592 million FMG (~ 2.4 million) in 1962 to 180 million FMG (~730,000) in 1967 (Table 16). And with imports from EEC and Franc zone countries allowed duty-free, preference has been for imports from these countries. In the case of cotton fabrics, while domestic

production has been an influential factor in the declining imports from India of grey, unbleached fa fabrics etc. in the case of printed chints, voils and

TRADE WITH INDIA

(In thousand £)

Year	Imports from India	Exports to India	Balance of Trade
1960-61	257	1	-256
1961-62	569	1	-568
1962-63	840	-	-840
1963-64	337	7	-330
1964-65	265	55	-210
1965-66	148	26	-122
1966-67	115	95	- 20
1967-68	73	102	+ 29
1968 (April-Sept.)	48	228	+180

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, op. cit.

dyed varieties India seems to have been priced out. The discussion on individual items in a subsequent section gives the relevant details. In the case of synthetic fabrics, again, higher duties on imports from non-member countries and higher prices of the Indian goods seem to have affected Indian exports.

Imports of tobacco into Madagascar have fluctuated over the years depending on the needs of the domestic industry and domestic production. Imports from India which were only of limited value, have declined over time, in competition with Malawi and Brazil.

The important items of Indian exports to Madagascar in recent years are bed-linen, table-linen, brass and bronze artware and brass utensils. A few other times like agarbatti, jute bags and cinematograph films have also found a place in Indian exports from time to time. An attempt was made to export lorries from India in 1966-67 but the deal could go through only with partial success. It is stated that the importer had cause for complaint on certain technical grounds.

India's imports from Madagascar, however, have risen over the sixties to reach a level of ₹102,000 in 1967-68. During the period April-Sept. 1968 India imported ₹228,000 worth of goods from Madagascar as against an export of only ₹48,000. The best import item is cashew, which accounted for around 82 per cent of Indian imports from Madagascar in 1967 and for 95 per

cent in 1968 (April-September). The other item is natural graphit , whose imports declined between 1965-66 and 1966-67, but has started picking up since then. Details of Indian imports from Madagascar are given in Table 17.

Factors Influencing Indian Trade

Apart from the quota and tariff restrictions which affect Indian exports even as much as they do imports from other countries outside the French Franc Area, certain features that are peculiar to Indo-Madagascar trade may bear mention here. The major factor is the lack of proper approach to the market; no serious attempt seems to have been made to cultivate this market. This is probably because of the smallness of size of the market. Importers in Madagascar are familiar with only Indian textiles and artware and even here, only a handful of Indian exporters seem to have ventured out. And the contacts have been invariably with the Indian business community in Madagascar. And several of the importers appear to be completely unaware of the range of goods India can offer.

Even in the field of textiles and artware, the experience of many importers does not appear to be quite satisfactory. Of the several factors mentioned in this context, the most important is that the shipments received often are not completely in accord with the specifications of the order. The other major complaint is of the tendency on the part of some of the Indian exporters to quote one price in the proforma invoice and ask for a higher price when the transaction is actually effected. As was mentioned in an earlier section, on import licensing procedure in Madagascar, once an importer gets a licence on the basis of the proforma invoice, he has to surrender the licence in case he cannot effect the transaction as per the specifications therein. It is pointed out in this connection that the prices quoted by exporters in Japan, Formosa, etc., are normally valid for a period of six months. This has been repeated by many importers as being a major factor affecting Indian export of textiles to Madagascar. And in this context it is mentioned by several importers that they would prefer to have direct dealings with Indian manufacturers rather than exporters, as they feel that a manufacturer would be in a better position to supply the order he has booked at the price he has quoted.

Non-adherence to delivery schedules, inadequate packing, poor shipment samples and slackness in attending to complaints, correspondence etc. are a few other factors mentioned in connection with Indian trade.

It is learnt that generally it takes about three to four months for importers to get their goods from India. This may be due to delay whether in shipping or at the manufacturer's end. Importers in Madagascar observe that in the absence of a direct shipping service between India and Madagascar, goods are transhipped at Mombasa and this transhipment, it is alleged, not only causes delay in delivery but also leads to extensive damage to articles in the event of poor packing. The latter is found to be true of export of brass utensils, artware etc., where, as a result of damage in transit, the importer alleges he has to sell his wares at well below his landed cost. And stray cases are also reported where the goods have not reached the importer even after eleven months. Shipping services of their exporters appear to be more frequent. Japan, it is understood, has a direct sailing to Tamatave once a month and France has as many as ten sailings a month.

One more factor of importance in Indo-Madagascar trade that needs mention here is the question of trade agreement that is currently reported to be under negotiation between the two countries. It was pointed out to the survey team in official discussions that the conclusion of the trade agreement would help in the issue of import licences. However, a country where import trade is in private hands, it is not clear as to how the mere existence of a trade agreement could be an advantage. And Madagascar seems to have concluded such agreements with over twenty countries, most of which have been no more than a mere expression of goodwill. Also, it may be mentioned here that some of the leading importers, while discussing this point, have stated that the basic problem in Indian trade is not so much the quota as the other crucial factors as quality, competitiveness, trade practices, etc.

However, the conclusion of the trade agreement may be of help in one sense. At present the major item of import into India from Madagascar is cashew. With increasing importance attached to processing at home Madagascar is likely to clamp restrictions on unprocessed cashew export and in fact a beginning is believed to

have already been made in this direction. In the circumstances, inclusion of this item in the trade agreement could be an advantage to India. Another item that may be of interest to India for import from Madagascar, at least in the short run, is rice. Also, the trade agreement could be used as a gesture of goodwill and a level to influence the Government of the Malagasy Republic to expand its trade with India.

PART THREE

TRADE PROSPECTS FOR INDIA

Chapter 6

EXPORT PROSPECTS OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES INCLUDING TENDERS

As already observed any assessment of the export prospects to the Malagasy market should keep in view the close and integral relations the country has with France. French subsidies and assistance from the F.E.D. determine to a large extent the phase of its development.

The list of imports of rapid growth in recent years includes all types of machinery and equipment, iron and steel products, rubber tyres and tubes, pharmaceuticals, soap and perfumery. In most of these India does not stand much of a chance for several reasons. In the case of electrical and non-electrical machinery and transport equipment, purchases on Government account are dependent on the type of assistance received for the various projects; and most of these are normally financed out of French and F.E.D. assistance. As for private purchases, leading importers are found to have a distinct bias towards France and EEC. An attempt was indeed made to export lorries from India a few years back but the

deal was not much of a success. In the case of building materials also, there was preference for French goods among the contractors. As for pharmaceuticals India can enter the market only if its products are manufactured according to the French pharmacopoeia. In perfumery a distinct preference for French perfumes exists. In the case of soap, imports are likely to diminish as the new soap factory goes into production.

But limited potential does exist in selected fields which India can exploit; the sections that follow present relevant details.

Textiles, made-up articles, etc.

Imports of cotton fabrics into Madagascar, estimated around $8 million in 1967, consist mostly of bleached, printed and dyed woven fabrics; imports of grey sheeting are only nominal. Domestic production satisfied most of the local requirements. In the bleached, dyed and printed varieties, whose imports were placed around 20-25 million metres in 1967, the major items are printed chintz for ladies' dresses, dyed and printed shirting and printed sarees and lungis.

Domestic production of textiles, estimated around 20 million metres in 1967, include printed and dyed cotton fabrics and khaki drill; a detailed breakdown of production is not available. A new textile mill is shortly expected to come up in Majunga with a production capacity of 15 million metres of cloth; it is learnt that capacity production is likely to be achieved only in 1973 or so. The current level of import demand for dyed and printed cotton fabrics is therefore likely to continue for another four to five years.

Domestic production of textiles, which is entirely of cotton textiles at present, has been encouraged both by tariffs and quotas. Import quotas are fixed only after taking into consideration domestic availability. And protection is also given through tariffs; the tariff rates for imports of cotton fabrics into Madagascar is 43 per cent for members of EEC and 78 per cent for others, a 35% disadvantage as far as India is concerned compared to France and W. Germany who are the major exporters of cotton fabrics to this market. The other competitors to India, with whom India faces the same tariff disadvantage, are Czechoslovakia, Poland, Taiwan and Hungary. Here it is stated that with the rise in import duties, Czechoslovakia,

Poland and Taiwan have made suitable downward adjustments in prices, with the result the prices of Indian exports of cotton fabrics are found to be out of line by at least 10 to 15 per cent in most of the items. This, it appears, is the main reason for the declining Indian share in Madagascar's import of cotton fabrics, which was only around 0.2 per cent in 1967.

Imports of Cotton Fabrics Bleached, Dyed, etc.

(In '000 $)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total (including others)	7754	6721	5939	7697
France	5,666	4,474	4,005	4,944
W. Germany	104	218	373	420
Czechoslovakia	362	430	318	374
Poland	347	244	106	272
Taiwan	-	148	172	227
Hungary	212	363	-	67
India	89	73	32	12

The demand for cotton fabrics in the country is mainly for printed chintz, used for ladies' dresses; its precise quantification is not feasible in the absence of data. It is, however, learnt that demand is mostly

met out of imports and one of the leading importers has pointed out that if price and other factors like delivery schedule etc., are favourable he would be willing to place an order of 500 to 600 thousand yard with a single exporter.

The preference in the market is for lighter varieties, weighing around 100 gm/sq.m. Currently imports of this variety from Taiwan cost to the importer, inclusive of duties, around $0.26/metre** the wholesale and retail prices are given around $0.30/metre and $0.40/metre respectively. The Indian variety, which is reportedly comparable in quality and texture, is said to cost at least 15-20 per cent higher that of Taiwan.

The Czechoslovakian variety, which is thicker - around 140 gm/sq.m. - costs around $0.16/metre f.o.b. and sells around $0.80/metre, retail. Local production in this variety weighs around 95 gm/sq.m. and sells at a retail price of around $0.60 - 0.80/metre.

It is learnt that import potential is good for printed chintz, weighing 100 gm/sq.m. and 80 cm. width,

** The data on prices and margin given in this chapter pertain to the time of the survey team's visit in January 1969.

if Indian goods could be obtained by importers in Madagascar at a price of around $ 0.26-0.30, inclusive of duties.

In the case of printed sarees the demand is limited essentially to the Indian community. Current level of imports is given around $6,000 - 7,000 per year, which is expected to continue for another five years. Imports from India are said to cost around $0.17 - 0.33/ metre f.o.b. Bombay, reported 20 per cent higher than that of the competitors. Good demand also exists for printed lungis of the size 44" x 48". The demand, entirely met out of imports, is estimated around 400,000 metres/year. Japan currently supplies the market at around $0.20/metre f.o.b. The retail price in Madagascar ranges from $0.70-0.80/meters.

The trade margins in the textile field have been fixed officially around 15 per cent for the importer, 12 per cent for the wholesaler and 20 per cent for the retailer. It is, however, pointed out by several importers that the margins actually realised work out much lower, only around 5-10 per cent for importers and 10 per cent for wholesalers; the retailer's margin ranges from 15-20 per cent depending on the area.

Imports of all cotton fabrics into Madagascar are subject to a duty of 78 per cent, if imported from outside the EEC and 43 per cent from EEC. These rates, however, apply only to piecegoods imported in bundles of 30 yards or more. Imports of piecegoods of a total length of less than 30 yards, i.e., cut-pieces, are subject to an additional duty of around $4.0/kg.

As regards synthetic fabrics the demand is entirely met out of imports, mostly from France and Japan. In recent months Taiwan is also coming in.

The demand here is mostly for spun rayon fabrics; printed and dyed nylon are also imported in limited quantities.

Imports of Woven Synthetic Fabrics

(In '000 $)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total (including others)	1,838	1,411	1,939	2,722
France	1,693	1,187	1,636	1,588
Japan	119	11	202	486
W. Germany	146	134	36	97
Hungary	32	67	12	4

Imports of synthetic fabrics are subject to a customs duty of 4 per cent and import tax of 48 per cent.

Japan and, now, Taiwan are the important suppliers of spun rayon fabrics while France is a major supplier of nylon goods. The Taiwan prices of spun rayon fabrics are around $0.13/metre f.o.b. for the variety $\frac{32x32}{60x44}$ x 80 cm. and $0.14/metre f.o.b. for the variety $\frac{32x32}{60x44}$ x 90 cm. The Japanese variety, known as the printed muslin, No.9, 35/6, costs around $0.20/metre f.o.b. Kobe. It is reported that in either case the cost to the importer, inclusive of duties, would be roughly double the f.o.b. price.

As regards nylon, imports of dyed nylon fabrics from France cost around $0.20/metre f.o.b., subject to an import duty of 48 per cent. This would work out roughly to $0.32/metre c.i.f.; the wholesale price in Madagascar is around $0.36/metre. Printed nylon fabrics imported from France cost around $0.38/metre c.i.f. Imports of good quality printed nylon from Japan, which are subject to a higher import duty of 38 per cent, cost around $0.40 to the importer, inclusive of duties, and fetch a wholesale price of around $0.48/metre.

In the category of made-up articles, the most important items are bed-linen, bed ticking etc. Import demand over the next five years can be placed around 10

million yds/year. Preference appears to be for striped bed ticking of 140 cm. width and a weight of 120 gm/sq.m. and bed linen, with designs, of size 220x300 cm. Imports are subject to a duty of 68 per cent if imported from outside the EEC countries and 48 per cent from EEC countries.

France and Hongkong are the major competitors to India here. Imports of bed linen from Hongkong cost around ₹2.10 per piece (2x2.25m) to the importer, inclusive of duties. The wholesale and retail prices are around ₹2.90 and ₹4.00 per piece respectively. It is learnt that exporters in Hongkong usually quote a lower price with larger orders, a factor that seems to have influenced several importers in favour of Hongkong against India.

The trade margins here are around 12 per cent for importers and roughly 18 per cent for retailers.

It is learnt that importers would be interested in getting bed-ticking and bed linen from India at the following prices; bed-ticking, striped variety 140 cm. width and weight of 120 cm/sq.m, at a price of about ₹0.18/metre f.o.b., Bombay and bed sheets with designs of size 220x300 cm. at a price of roughly ₹0.50/piece f.o.b., Bombay

As regards cotton yarn, imports are currently in the region of 200 tonnes a year, mostly of the superior variety. Imports are likely to treble over the next five years. The major suppliers are France, Italy and Belgium-Luxembourg. Imports of cotton yarn and thread are subject to a duty of 14 per cent if imported directly by mills for weaving and 31 per cent if imported for retail sale. A major portion of the country's import is not put up for retail sale. Imports of good quality yarn from France cost around $1.82/kg. c.i.f., Tamatave.

Iron & Steel Products

Imports of iron and steel products have increased from an annual level of around $ 6 million in the early 60's to over $10 million by 1967, accounting for around 9 per cent of the country's imports. Plates and sheets, bars, rods and structurals are the major items of imports.

The most important source of supply is France. The other suppliers are Japan, W. Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg. India does not figure in any of the items. The share of the different countries is indicated in Table 18.

In most of the items of iron and steel imports the duty disadvantage for countries outside the EEC is 5 per cent, except in the case of structures for bridges where it is 10 per cent. The present levels of duties, on imports from outside the EEC, are 17 per cent on plates sheets, angles, shapes, hoop and strip, 15 per cent on pipes and tubes, 23 per cent on cables, ropes, wire, etc., and 24 per cent on structures for bridges.

There are several leading importers who also act as indentors on a commission basis. A distinct bias is found to exist among several importers in favour of France, Belgium-Luxembourg and Italy. The importers' margin appears to vary from 5 to 15 per cent.

The demand here is mostly for galvanised and corrugated sheets and iron and steel sections and bars. The annual import demand is placed around 20,000 tonnes for plates and sheets and 6,000 tonnes for iron and steel shapes. The current level of demand is likely to continue over the next five years. It is, however, stated that a greater demand exists for such items in Reunion and several of these importers have their branches there. Most of the importers contacted by the visiting team have observed that they have not received any offers so far from India in any of these items.

Price data on galvanised and corrugated sheets could be obtained only for Japan and Japanese prices are very competitive in this market. Hence these prices are reproduced below:

Galvanised Iron Sheets 3", 11 corrugation Width: 90 cm.(after corrugation) Quality: JIS G 3302 - 1967) Price: F.O.B. Japan in Dollars

Thickness:	Zinc coating:	Corresponded Gauge per M/ton	
15/100	0.6 oz/ft2	USG # 38	
	Size : 2M		$ 192.00
	(A) weight per sheet:	2.72 kgs.	
	(B) per ton of sheet:	367 sheets	
	Size : 2M5		$ 192.00
	(A) .....:	3.40 kgs.	
	(B) .....:	294 sheets	
	Size 3M		
	(A) .....:	4.08 kgs.	
	(B) .....:	245 sheets	
16/100	0.6 oz/ft2	USG # 37	
	Size : 2M		$ 188.00
	(A).....:	2.88 kgs.	
	(B).....:	347 sheets	
	Size: 2M5		$ 188.00
	(A).....:	3.60 kgs.	
	(B).....:	277 sheets	
	Size: 3M		$ 188.00
	(A).....:	4.32 kgs.	
	(B).....:	231 sheets	
17/100	0.6 oz/ft2	USG#36	
	Size : 2M		$ 185.00
	(A).....:	3.03 kgs.	
	(B).....:	330 sheets	
	Size : 2M5		
	(A).....:	3.79 kgs.	
	(B).....:	263 sheets	

	Size:3M	$ 185.00
	(A) weight per sheet : 4.55 kgs.	
	(B) per ton of sheet : 219 sheets	
19/100	0.6 oz/ft2 USG# 35	
	Size : 2M	181.00
	(A) .....: 3.35 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 298 sheets	
	Size : 2M5	181.00
	(A) .....: 4.19 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 238 sheets	
	Size : 3 M	181.00
	(A) .....: 5.02 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 199 sheets	
20/100	0.6 oz/ft2 USG# 34	
	Size : 2M	179.00
	(A) .....: 3.51 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 284 sheets	
	Size : 2M5	179.00
	(A) .....: 4.38 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 228 sheets	
	Size : 3M	179.00
	(A) .....: 5.26 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 190 sheets	
23/100	0.6 oz/ft2 USG # 33	
	Size: 2M	176.00
	(A) .....: 3.98 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 251 sheets	
	Size: 2M5	176.00
	(A) .....: 4.97 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 201 sheets	
	Size: 3M	176.00
	(A) .....: 5.97 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 167 sheets	
25/100	0.6 oz/ft2 USG # 32	
	Size: 2M	173.00
	(A) .....: 4.29 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 233 sheets	
		173.00
	Size 2M5	
	(A) .....: 5.36 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 186 sheets	
	Size: 3M	173.00
	(A) .....: 6.44 kgs.	
	(B) .....: 155 sheets	

27/10	0.6 oz./ft2	USG # 31	
	Size : 2M		$ 171.00
	(A) weight per sheet	: 4.61 kgs.	
	(B) per ton of sheet	: 216 sheets	
	Size : 2M5		
	(A)	: 5.76 kgs.	
	(B)	: 173 sheets	
	Size : 3M		171.00
	(A)	: 6.91 kgs.	
	(B)	: 144 sheets	
30/100	0.6 oz./ft2	USG # 30	
	Size:2M		169.00
	(A)	: 5.08 kgs.	
	(B)	: 196 sheets	
	Size:2M5		169.00
	(A)	: 6.35 kgs.	
	(B)	: 157 sheets	
	Size: 3MM		169.00
	(A)	: 7.61 kgs.	
	(B)	: 131 sheets	
35/100	0.7 oz./ft2	USG # 29	
	Size: 2M		167.00
	(A)	: 5.92 kgs.	
	(B)	: 168 sheets	
	Size: 2M5		167.00
	(A)	: 7.40 kgs.	
	(B)	: 135 sheets	
	Size: 3M		167.00
	(A)	: 8.89 kgs.	
	(B)	: 112 sheets	
40/100	0.7 oz./ft2	USG # 28	
	Size: 2M		164.00
	(A)	: 6.71 kgs.	
	(B)	: 149 sheets	
	Size: 2M5		164.00
	(A)	: 8.39 kgs.	
	(B)	: 119 sheets	
	Size: 3M		164.00
	(A)	: 1011 kgs.	
	(B)	: 99 sheets	

45/100	0.8 oz/ft2.	USG # 27	
	Size: 2M		$ 162.00
	(A) weight per sheet	: 7.55 kgs.	
	(B) per ton of sheet	: 132 sheets	
	Size:2M5		162.00
	(A)	: 9.44 kgs.	
	(B)	: 105 sheets	
	Size: 3M		162.00
	(A)	: 11.3 kgs.	
	(B)	: 88 sheets	
50/100	0.8 oz./ft2	USG # 26	
	Size: 2M		160.00
	(A)	: 8.34 sheets	
	(B)	: 119 sheets	
	Size: 2M5		160.00
	(A)	: 10.4 kgs.	
	(B)	: 96 sheets	
	Size: 3MM		160.00
	(A)	: 12.5 kgs.	
	(B)	: 80 sheets	
55/100	1.0 oz./ft2	USG # 25	
	Size: 2M		159.00
	(A)	: 9.25 kgs.	
	(B)	: 108 sheets	
	Size: 2M5		159.00
	(A)	: 11.6 kgs.	
	(B)	: 86 sheets	
	Size: 3M		159.00
	(A)	: 13.9 kgs.	
	(B)	: 71 sheets	

Railway track material, equipment, etc.,

Purchases of rails, equipment, etc., for the railway system are centralised in Paris at the Office Central des Chemins de fer d'Outre Mer, 33 rue la Buinsere, Paris. Discussions by the team with the railway officials indicate that during the next five year period they are planning to add to their rolling stock 5 diesel

locomotives, 160 wagons and 10 coaches, besides having a track renewal programme over a length of 160 km. The rails in use weigh around 30-40 kg/metre. It is learnt that the programmes have not yet been finalised but it may be worthwhile for Indian exporters to get in touch with the above agency for technical and other details. This agency in Paris makes purchases for all the French colonies, always through direct negotiations with manufacturers and not through tenders.

Jute Manufacturers

The important item of import here is jute bags. Imports have fluctuated widely over the years and were in the region of $500,000 in 1967. Imports are mainly of used bags and the import demand is placed at about 3 million bags a year. Import demand is likely to rise to five million bags a year by 1973-74. The major suppliers are France, Mauritius and India.

Imports of used jute bags from France are subject to an import tax of 3 per cent, whereas imports from India have to pay a customs duty of 5 per cent and an import tax of 3 per cent.

The demand is mainly for sacks of size 38"x26½ in a good condition, without holes. Since the sacks are used mainly for bagging sugar, flour or coffee, they have to be declared to be in a fit hygienic condition.

Indian exports would stand a better chance if the importer could get the bags at a price, inclusive of duties, of around $0.18 per bag (landed cost) in Madagascar.

Batteries

Imports of batteries and accumulators came down slightly in 1967 compared to the previous year and were of the order of $970,000; dry batteries accounted for 80 per cent of the total imports. There is a dry battery assembly unit in the country; the local production, estimated around 5,000 a year, caters only to a negligible portion of demand, which is placed around 2 million a year, spread over a range of sizes. Demand is likely to go up to 2.5 million a year by 1973-74.

The popular brands of dry batteries in the market are the French Pile Wonder and the Japanese National, although a few other brands like Philips, Mazda, Tiger, etc., are also sold.

France supplies nearly 85 per cent of the demand, with Japan accounting for another 8 per cent or so. The other suppliers include Denmark and U.K.

France, Japan and U.K. have obtained agencies in the country. It is learnt that the market is highly brand conscious for this product and that the French batteries, with tin cover, are in demand although they are a little costlier.

The sale prices of French batteries by the importer are as follows:

1.5 volts	with tin cover	-	0.13
	without tin cover	-	0.09
Transistor cells	with tin cover	-	0.08
	without tin cover	-	0.08
Smallest size without tin cover		-	0.04
Battery pack - 4.5 volts		-	0.16

In the case of battery packs and 1.5 volts a discount of 8 per cent is allowed to the wholesaler.

Imports of dry batteries are subject to a duty of 31 per cent when from EEC countries and 41 per cent in other cases.

Rubber tyres and tubes

Import of rubber tyres and tubes into Madagascar have increased over the years from around $2.1 million in 1960 to $2.5 million in 1967. The important suppliers to the market are France, Italy and W. Germany. More recently U.S.A. has also become important.

Import of rubber tyres and tubes

(In '000 $)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
France	2,629	2,129	2,027	1,811
W. Germany	113	142	105	61
Italy	115	155	-	377
U.S.A.	73	81	4	122
Belgium-Luxembourg	24	32	16	16

A major portion of the imports is truck and motor-car tyres. Imports of cycle tyres and tubes were of the order of $95,000 and $63,000 respectively in 1967. In the case of automobile tyres preference exists for imports from EEC countries and now U.S.A. for heavy tyres. Imports of tyres into Madagascar are subject to a duty of 27 per cent when from the EEC and 32 per cent from the rest of the world. As for tubes, those weighing more than 2 kgs. are subject to a duty of 15 and 20 per cent respectively. Of tubes weighing less than 0.5 kg. and

those weighing between 0.5 kg. and 2 kg., imports from EEC countries are subject to a duty of 31 per cent; imports from the others have to pay an additional 10 per cent.

The trade margins appear to be in the region of 10-15 per cent for importers and around 10 per cent for wholesalers and retailers.

In cycle tyres the demand is for the size 28x1½, which India produces. But the market is rather brand conscious. Preference is said to exist for such brands as Michelin, Pirelli and Continental. The price for Belgian cycle tyre and tube work out around $0.84 and $0.32 c.i.f. respectively per unit. Rough indications of demand for cycle tyres and tubes over the next five years would be around 200,000 tyres and 350,000 tubes per year.

Sewing Machines

Imports of sewing machines into Madagascar were worth around $500,000 in 1967. Imports have fluctuated widely over the years but the current thinking is that over the next five years an annual import level of around $500,000 is likely to be maintained.

France and Japan are the major suppliers to the market; ranking next are W. Germany and Italy. Imports from outside the EEC are subject to a duty of 13 per cent whereas EEC countries have to pay an import duty of only 3 per cent.

The demand is mostly for domestic hand machines, preferably with designs on the body of the machine.

Imports from Japan are said to cost around ₹20/- c.i.f. The average wholesale price in Madagascar is around ₹35-₹40.

Indian export of sewing machines to this market is only notional. It is learnt that a local agent exists for a leading Indian manufacturer who has done nothing by way of sales promotion.

Other Products

Imports of bicycles were around ₹190,000 in 1967, roughly 98 per cent of which came from France. The demand is for the French type, light-weight streamlined models. It is understood that Japan has started producing this type of cycle and has exported to Madagascar. The Japanese cycle costs around ₹23/- c.i.f. per cycle. The

retail price of a cycle is around $53/-. Imports of cycles are subject to a customs duty of 10 per cent and an import tax of 31 per cent.

Good potential is said to exist for rayon thread - 250 denier and rubber thread - square shaped, used for elastic braids manufactured domestically. Imports had increased to around 27,000 tonnes by 1967 and, it is stated, would go up to 50,000 tonnes by 1973-74. Currently imports are made from Japan and Italy. The Japanese rubber thread is said to cost, c.i.f. around $0.65/lb. for natural and $0.68/lb. for coloured rubber thread of No.20-28, rising to $0.88 and $0.92 respectively for natural and coloured square shaped rubber threads of No.60. It is learnt that the Italian product works out a little cheaper.

The other product in which some interest is shown is that of umbrellas, where the demand, entirely met out of imports, is placed around 60,000 - 70,000 a year. The current level of demand is likely to go up to 100,000 a year by 1973-74. Demand here is mainly

for the French type, bigger sized ones, with blue cloth. It is learnt that India does not currently produce this type and a leading importer, M/s. Compagne Marseillas de Madagascar, is given to be interested in sending a sample to any interested exporter. Import of umbrella is subject to a duty of 31 per cent if from EEC countries and 41 per cent in other cases. It is stated that India stands a good chance of entering this marked at a c.i.f. price of around $1.80 per umbrella.

Imports of aluminium ingots are made in small quantities for the local rolling mill. Imports in 1966 and 1967 were placed around 377 and 356 tonnes respectively. Out of this 362 and 306 tonnes respectively were supplied by France. Limited quantities are also imported from Canada and Kenya. The demand in the next five years is not expected to improve much. Imports from France are estimated to work out to around ₹555/- per tonne c.i.f., Tamatave. The demand is for alloys with a composition 0.33 Fe, 4.20 Si, 0.69 Mg and 0.39 Mn or 0.44 Fe, 3.90 Si, 0.71 Mg and 0.41 Mn.

Another category of imports is that of brass and bronze artware brass utensils, etc., where a good potential appears to exist. The demand is especially for such items as brass plates, flower vase, etc., imitation jewellery and ornamental articles of ivory, and sandalwood. The managerial Indian exports of such items were open to the change of delays in delivery and poor packing. It is also stated that in recent months quota limitations have affected imports but some importers feel that a good demand still exists for such items in Madagascar and Reunion. The trade margins in this line appear to be around 20 per cent for importers, as high as 50 per cent for wholesalers and around 30 per cent for retailers.

Chapter 7

JOINT VENTURES AND SERVICE CONTRACTS

As regards possibilities for industrial collaboration one has to await the country's Second Plan which is yet to be finalised. It is gathered that this document will map out details of industrial projects that would be encouraged during the next five years. The Government is said to be anxious to encourage such industries as are engaged in the transformation of agricultural products. Foreign investment is said to be encouraged and the Government is empowered to accord preferential treatment to such enterprises as will be of special interest to the economy. The benefits normally accorded include reduction or exemption of duties, tax holidays, right to import raw materials, tax benefits, supplementary allocation of currency for imports, in addition to the annual import programme, subsidies for installation of enterprise in specified areas, grant of temporary protection, if need be, reduction of interests on loans, facilities for recruitment and training of labour, etc. An office of industrial development, Bureau de Developpment et de Promotion Industriels, (BDPI), has been established

to assist foreign investors, identify suitable projects, prepare feasibility studies and offer technical and other assistance. The BDPI has so far prepared feasibility studies in connection with 3 projects - preparation of concentrated milk, glucose and cashew processing. The Bureau has also prepared a guidebook, Guide de l'Investisseur, for intending investors. Industrialists seeking investment possibilities should contact the Director of BDPI, at 33, rue de Liege, BP 3180, Tananarive.

TABLES & APPENDICES

Table 1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

(In million FMG)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Gross domestic product	166,000	166,200	174,600	185,000
Private consumption	115,800	122,400	128,800	135,000
Government consumption	36,400	37,500	38,000	39,200
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	16,800	16,000	17,000	18,800
Increase in stocks	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,300
Exports minus Imports	-10,000	-10,700	-10,200	- 9,300
Population (million)	5.94	6.07	6.20	6.35

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, United Nations, October, 1968.

Table 2

LAND USE PATTERN : 1964

('000 hectares)

Total Area		59,579
Land area		58,800
Agricultural land		2,910
Permanent meadows & pastures		31,000
Forested land		12,920
Other area	) unused, but potentially productive	6,150
	) Built-on area, wasteland, etc.	6,599

Source: FAO Production Year Book, 1966

Table 3

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

('000 tonnes)

	Plan Target	Production in				
	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Paddy	1,500	1,320	1,240	1,360	1,470	1,400
Maize	110	85	65	90	86	90
Manioc	900	750	760	780	780	800
Potatoes	70	80	80	80	80	-
Bananas	225	145	150	165	170	-
Sugarcane	1,240	1,250	1,200	1,210	1,220	1,220
Groundnut	56	31	35	26	39	35
Tobacco	7	4	4	4	4	4
Coffee	53	67	41	53	71	-
Cocoa	2	-	1	1	1	-
Vanila	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sisal	25	29	30	24	22	21
Pepper	2	2	1	2	2	3
Cotton seed	11	5	6	5	9	14
Cloves	5	5	6	-	13	4

* Provincial
* Provisional.
Source: Commissariat General au Plan, op.cit.

Table 4

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Industry	Unit	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cement	Tonnes	16,918	42,686	38,192	50,714	59,585
Soap	"	1,138	910	1,322	1,268	1,304
Tobacco	"	1,862	2,110	1,955	2,054	1,796
of which -						
Cigarette	"	502	719	705	758	793
Beer	Hecto-litres	19,359	32,660	34,611	49,929	52,140
Sugar	Tonnes	85,354	111,584	105,002	109,175	96,616
Tapioca	"	7,067	5,524	4,909	3,851	6,477
Textiles	"	4,785	5,715	6,115	5,753	7,405
of which						
Cotton	"	1,783	2,410	2,618	3,030	3,649
Starch	"	2,273	1,621	901	971	1,271

Source: Commissariat General au Plan, op.cit.

Table 5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED METALS AND MINERAL PRODUCTS

Commodity	Unit	1961	1962	1963	1964
Metals					
Beryl, industrial	Tonnes	758	674	411	212
Chromite	"	10,500	18,454	11,200	11,770
Columbite & tentalite	Kgs.	21,200	9,400	17,200	3,600
Gold	Troy ounces	347	325	900	440
Manganese ore	Tonnes	300	-	-	-
Monazite	"	456	637	615	964
Nickel ore	"	2	100	14,388	N.A.
Tatanium Con.	"	3,302	3,184	3,653	4,800
Uranium Ore & Con.	"	410	544	482	690
Zircon concentrate	"	330	354	388	512
Non-Metals					
Feldspar	Tonnes	13	-	-	1
Garnet, industrial	"	50	100	-	65
Graphite	"	14,944	17,485	19,245	13,173
Mica, Phologophite					
Block	Tonnes	101	82	97	93
Splittings	"	908	1,261	368	589
Quartz, crystal	Kgs.	17,850	13,300	28,700	28,300
Semi-precious stones	"	12,201	762	4,1[illegible]	3,831
Mineral Fuels					
Coal, bituminous	Tonnes	2,000	-	2,[illegible]00	4,000

Table 5 (Contd..)

Commodity	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Metals				
Beryl, industrial	Tonnes	20	12	N.A.
Chromite	"	6,500	N.A.	N.A.
Columbite & Tentalite	Kgs.	4,000	1,156	447
Gold	Troy ounces	568	809	N.A.
Managanese ore	Tonnes	5	-	N.A.
Monazite	"	1,085	850	375
Nickel ore	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tatanium Concentrate	"	6,300	6,090	N.A.
Uranium Ore & Concentrate	"	421	359	307
Zircon concentrate	"	644	693	N.A.
Non-Metals				
Feldspar	Tonnes	-	-	-
Garnet, industrial	"	69	N.A.	N.A.
Graphite	"	17,015	16,365	16,405
Mica, Phologophite				
Block	Tonnes	91	705	N.A.
Splittings	"	538	7	N.A.
Quartz, crystal	Kgs.	88,100	N.A.	N.A.
Semiprecious stones	"	5,822	N.A.	N.A.
Mineral Fuels				
Coal, bituminous	Tonnes	2,000	N.A.	N.A.

Sources: (1) Minerals Year Book, 1965 U.S. Bureau of Mines
(2) Mining Journal, April 19, 1968
(3) Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry, 1961-66, Institute of Geological Sciencies. Mineral Resources Division, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Table 6

GROWTH OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Unit	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Passengers (million passeger km.)	134	137	149	151	147	150	171
Freight (million tonne-km.)	129	158	150	153	157	148	169

Source: Commissariat General au Plan, op.cit.

Table 7

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

Country	1960		1964	
	Value ('000 $)	% of total exports	Value ('000 $)	% of total exports
1	2	3	4	5
France	41,822	56.26	49,888	54.36
United States	9,621	12.94	16,872	18.38
Germany FR	2,370	3.19	3,249	3.54
Italy	948	1.28	1,021	1.11
Netherlands	522	0.70	1,021	1.11
U.K.	1,920	2.58	1,710	1.86
Japan	628	0.84	527	0.57
Iran	-	-	-	
India	-	-	61	0.06
S.Africa	186	0.25	117	0.12
Algeria	6,534	8.79	198	0.21
Morocco	154	0.20	680	0.74
Tunisia	16	0.02	2	0.002

(Contd...)

Table 7 (Contd.)

Country	1967		1968(April-Sept.)	
	Value ('000 $)	% of total exports	Value ('000 $)	% of total exports
1	6	7	8	9
France	38,193	36.66	29,710	33.88
United States	25,582	24.56	19,364	22.08
Germany FR	2,957	2.83	3,123	3.56
Italy	1,341	1.28	1,365	1.55
Netherlands	628	0.60	1,061	1.21
U.K.	1,770	1.69	2,491	2.84
Japan	1,564	1.50	1,418	1.61
Iran	-	-	-	-
India	105	0.10	288	0.32
S.Africa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Algeria	93	0.08	672	0.76
Morocco	648	0.62	243	0.27
Tunisia	2	0.001	2	0.002

Source : Statistiques du Commerce Exterieur de Madagascar, op.cit.

Table 8

EXPORTS BY COMMODITIES - VALUE

('000 $)

Commodities	1960	1961	1962	1963
Coffee	23,569	22,471	30,051	23,763
Vanilla	6,652	7,636	8,754	4,215
Sugar	5,582	4,197	6,348	8,827
Tobacco unmanufactured	2,888	2,726	2,905	3,528
Rice	4,768	4,804	8,977	5,408
Sisal	2,463	2,188	4,497	7,332
Meat & preparation of meat	4,290	3,865	4,391	3,273
Raffia	3,200	2,969	2,090	2,366
Cloves	1,227	3,435	2,852	1,564
Essential Oils	2,046	1,596	1,961	1,944
Peas	1,936	2,657	2,662	2,046
Graphite	1,422	1,438	1,669	1,997
Bananas	4	28	142	527
Groundnut-in-shell	1,880	2,131	2,710	2,158
Pepper	1,398	1,851	1,353	822
Mica	1,159	1,611	1,304	1,021
Tapioca	1,057	939	1,029	1,102

(Contd..)

Table 8 (Contd.)

('000 $)

Commodities	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.- Sept.)
Coffee	24,561	28,896	30,789	32,902	28,624
Vanilla	6,413	9,872	8,977	6,773	6,842
Sugar	9,516	4,695	6,016	8,661	8,565
Tobacco unmanufactured	4,590	3,553	4,407	1,967	1,092
Rice	5,975	2,733	4,262	7,511	9,090
Sisal	8,333	5,428	3,038	2,921	1,200
Meat & preparation of meat	4,768	6,875	6,591	5,330	3,784
Raffia	2,613	2,763	3,285	3,719	2,114
Cloves	3,293	3,010	2,346	3,549	7,484
Essential Oils	1,969	1,916	2,131	1,968	..
Peas	1,823	2,427	2,208	1,377	1,542
Graphite	1,454	1,872	1,843	1,760	1,293
Bananas	709	895	1,638	1,068	512
Groundnut-in-shell	1,450	1,588	1,195	1,475	961
Pepper	1,357	1,281	1,058	1,043	1,336
Mica	1,001	976	1,048	1,087	834
Tapioca	1,013	846	997	972	710

Source: Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur de la République Fédérale, op.cit.

Table 9

EXPORTS BY COMMODITIES - QUANTUM

(In Tonnes)

Commodities	1960	1961	1962	1963
Coffee	40,220	39,811	56,035	44,394
Vanilla	270	585	640	292
Sugar	41,242	36,238	58,916	65,776
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,997	2,810	3,387	3,721
Rice	23,725	25,129	49,691	27,487
Sisal	11,235	11,066	21,806	22,891
Meat & preparation of meat	5,049	4,612	4,846	4,085
Raffia	6,412	6,830	5,517	6,385
Cloves	1,826	5,326	4,491	2,056
Essential oils	808	662	798	834
Peas	12,843	15,523	12,181	9,347
Graphite	15,824	14,889	16,468	15,797
Bananas	79	587	2,803	10,813
Groundnut-in-shell	8,021	9,300	12,212	10,160
Pepper	1,045	1,288	1,069	902
Mica	994	1,230	1,086	812
Tapioca	6,260	5,772	6,330	6,997

(Contd..)

Table 9 (Contd..)

Commodities	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Coffee	37,962	50,062	45,652	49,904	43,082
Vanilla	628	984	885	666	645
Sugar	66,796	34,960	89,770	76,742	33,552
Tobacco unmanufactured	5,003	3,881	4,842	2,193	1,815
Rice	27,626	10,888	18,485	40,031	53,269
Sisal	28,034	28,676	23,302	20,151	18,265
Meat & preparation of meat	5,462	7,478	7,284	6,043	4,338
Raffia	6,807	6,689	6,816	7,229	5,036
Cloves	4,848	4,421	3,373	5,259	11,693
Essential oils	916	848	910	757	-
Peas	14,589	16,372	16,515	8,146	8,428
Graphite	14,065	17,944	16,815	16,199	11,744
Bananas	14,458	18,301	33,218	21,517	9,719
Groundnut-in-shell	6,362	5,977	3,973	5,682	4,068
Pepper	1,912	1,543	1,108	1,451	2,060
Mica	964	952	957	1,017	877
Tapioca	6,054	4,925	5,745	5,125	3,853

Source: Statistiques du Commerce Exterieur de Madagascar, op.cit.

Table 10

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

Country	1960 Imports ('000 $)	1960 % of total imports	1964 Imports ('000 $)	1964 % of total imports	1968 (Jan.-Sept.) Imports ('000 $)	1968 (Jan.-Sept.) % of total imports
France	78,156	70.05	97,317	71.86	77,115	62.75
United States	3,220	2.88	6,080	4.48	6,194	5.04
Germany F.R.	2,819	2.52	5,149	3.80	7,802	6.34
Italy	110	0.99	2,382	1.75	4,278	3.48
Netherlands	2,613	2.34	2,986	2.20	2,726	2.21
U.K.	1,876	1.68	1,612	1.19	2,256	1.83
Japan	1,714	1.53	1,681	1.24	2,933	2.38
Iran	3,642	3.26	3,532	2.60	850	0.69
India	737	0.66	401	0.29	178	0.14

Source: Statistiques du Commerce Exterieur de Madagascar, op.cit.

Table 11

IMPORTS BY COMMODITIES

('000 $)

Commodities	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Food & Live Animals					
Milk	1,896	1,515	1,612	1,912	2,171
Butter	571	442	470	413	632
Cheese	518	450	571	535	543
Wheat flour	2,212	2,167	2,151	2,593	2,422
Copra	356	363	146	263	348
Meat & meat preparations	377	373	438	417	421
Fish & fish preparations	433	308	364	389	328
Sugar	523	466	567	604	656
Cocoa & Chocolate	180	186	223	243	231
Biscuits	417	401	401	502	470
Vegetable & fruit preserves	219	259	308	328	373
Beverages & Tobacco					
Beer	1,171	822	875	903	1,033
Wine, operifif, etc.	2,828	2,771	3,184	2,998	3,087
Alcohol	685	676	903	1,017	543
Tobacco	1,182	1,187	1,078	1,045	1,296
Unmanufactured	490	705	454	328	352
Cigarettes	575	725	600	672	806

Contd.....

Contd.....

Commodities	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Mineral Products	8,949	7,579	8,669	8,774	8,932
Cement	2,131	1,876	2,216	1,762	1,689
Coal	320	69	113	223	223
Crude petroleum					
Motor spirit	2,471	2,216	2,151	2,281	2,325
Kerosene	656	587	624	668	721
Gas & Fuel Oil	1,406	1,292	1,442	1,604	1,568
Lubricants	1,268	834	1,227	1,333	1,329
Bitumen & Coke	182	235	166	215	259
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	10,318	10,687	12,202	12,485	13,182
Pharmaceutical products	2,771	3,233	3,338	3,520	3,302
Perfumery	596	604	648	713	749
Fertilisers	478	401	235	150	316
Paints	782	717	932	1,122	863
Soaps	1,454	1,657	1,880	1,811	2,277
Photographic products	401	470	527	583	656
Insecticides, etc.	519	600	741	591	620
Plastic materials	745	535	762	907	997
Rubber Manufactures	2,621	2,520	2,734	2,876	3,046
Tubes	170	142	154	162	154
Tyres	1,952	1,851	1,973	2,070	2,204
Leather, dressed, fur, etc.	806	664	721	822	911
Wood & Wood products	604	539	843	863	794
Paper & Paper Board	3,253	3,468	4,452	4,290	4,667

Contd.....

Contd.....

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Textile Materials	11,902	11,586	20,202	18,314	16,131
Raw Cotton	1,641	1,122	2,398	2,345	1,718
Cotton yarn	5,473	5,643	11,821	9,957	7,754
Cotton fabrics	421	417	303	288	332
Woollen fabrics					
Artificial fabrics -					
Continuous fibre	672	924	616	713	1,090
Discontinuous fibre	2,268	2,005	3,293	2,832	2,674
Raw jute	227	344	223	369	425
Made-up articles of Textiles	7,421	6,060	6,684	7,527	7,515
Clothing	3,569	3,464	4,096	4,412	4,424
Jute sacks	432	474	421	389	324
Footwear	1,483	1,355	1,483	1,061	1,515
Umbrellas	340	186	190	162	198
Stoneware, plaster, etc.	312	355	352	314	383
Ceramic products	442	462	736	502	470
Glass & Glassware	737	709	971	1,086	964
Jewellery, precious metals, etc.	417	478	471	503	470
Metals and Metal Products	11,772	10,764	11,078	11,087	14,357
Iron & Steel	4,962	4,391	4,723	6,077	5,606
Machinery - non-electrical	7,641	7,831	9,191	10,119	12,230

Contd.....

Contd.....

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Machinery - electric	5,485	5,906	5,615	6,453	8,734
Transport equipment	12,661	11,521	13,113	13,672	16,629
Tourist cars & buses	3,630	3,759	3,958	4,221	4,245
Lorries	3,840	2,722	2,982	2,917	4,221
Cycles & motor cycles	466	336	425	352	474
Others	4,857	448	4,881	558	5,785
TOTAL IMPORTS	111,560	103,426	121,643	127,525	135,514

Source: Statistiques du Commerce Exterieur de Madagascar, op. cit.

Contd.....

	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Food and live animals:				
Milk	2,301	2,289	2,487	1,978
Butter	656	446	474	328
Cheese	510	510	563	401
Wheat flour	2,876	3,298	2,593	2,212
Copra	280	600	324	316
Meat & meat preparations	364	348	389	275
Fish & fish preparations	377	417	397	292
Sugar	579	733	324	267
Cocoa and Chocolate	227	219	356	255
Biscuits	344	417	207	194
Vegetable and fruit preserves	219	223	267	202
Beverages and tobacco:				
Beer	814	928	1,033	737
Wine, operitif, etc.	2,751	2,208	2,321	2,228
Alcohol	777	648	547	737
Tobacco	1,175	1,199	1,199	924
Unmanufactured	425	502	344	221
Cigarettes	672	591	717	600
Mineral products	9,795	10,954	10,168	9,269
Cement	1,977	1,637	1,292	1,248
Coal	227	239	268	239
Crude petroleum			4,610	4,736
Motor spirit	2,447	2,228	660	535
Kerosene	668	591	174	77
Gas & fuel oil	2,836	1,738	405	186
Lubricants	1,232	1,215	1,495	972
Bitumen & Coke	280	356	328	405
Chemicals & pharmaceuticals	14,081	15,815	17,022	14,041
Pharmaceutical Products	3,656	3,913	3,954	3,500
Perfumery	705	899	972	814
Fertilisers	194	753	1,080	1,292
Paints	697	612	579	527

Contd.....

Contd....

	1965	1966	1967	1968(Jan.-Sept.)
Soaps	2,682	2,795	3,140	1,612
Photographic products	616	616	583	575
Insecticides etc.	790	725	762	851
Plastic materials	1,017	1,414	1,608	1,462
Rubber manufactures	3,184	2,977	3,261	2,892
Tubes	158	186	198	186
Tyres	2,310	2,139	2,333	2,147
Leather, dressed, fur, etc.	766	843	948	802
Wood and Wood products	587	563	875	583
Paper and Paper board	5,210	5,951	4,788	3,869
Textile Materials	13,421	13,113	16,054	15,572
Raw cotton	-	522	891	697
Cotton yarn	802	571	729	818
Cotton fabrics	6,721	5,939	7,697	7,697
Woollen fabrics	284	280	288	243
Artificial fabrics -				
- continuous fibre	762	1,086	1,385	1,087
- discontinuous fibre	2,584	2,836	2,722	2,508
Raw jute	288	219	373	288
Made-up articles of textiles	5,643	6,174	5,914	4,636
Clothing	3,322	3,601	3,731	2,933
Jute sacks	283	288	502	348
Footwear	1,337	1,556	717	559
Umbrellas	251	190	154	227
Stoneware, plaster, etc.	389	409	470	454
Ceramic products	494	401	486	364
Glass and glassware	871	916	1,240	1,086
Jewellery, precious metals, etc.	494	685	575	551
Metals and metal products	14,648	14,284	15,199	12,692
Iron and Steel	4,736	5,534	5,854	5,023
Machinery - non-electrical	12,096	14,717	13,498	11,578
Machinery-electric	7,251	10,160	10,056	6,692
Transport Equipment	15,240	15,325	21,324	18,497
Tourist Car & buses	4,999	4,262	4,699	4,298
Lorries	3,079	3,140	5,003	5,133
Cycles & Motor cycles	360	438	474	401
Others	4,983	4,776	5,777	4,788
TOTAL IMPORTS	138,406	142,085	145,370	1,22,887

Source: Statistiques du Commerce Exterieur de Madagascar, op. cit.

Table 12

SELECT IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

('000 $)

Commodity	1966	1967
Electric goods including generator motor, transformers etc.	891	1,028
France	700	756
Primary cells & batteries	797	793
France	686	678
Electrical starting equipment	382	400
France	185	283
Telephone, telegraph equipment	328	411
France	311	354
Transmission & reception apparatus	4,436	4,462
France	1,117	908
Equipment for making and breaking electrical circuits	896	825
France	722	535
Hungary	115	-
Electric lamps including infra-red bulbs, etc.	196	224
France	177	205
Insulated wire, cable	1,073	669
France	759	601
Poland	305	-
TOTAL	10,162	10,054

Table 13

SELECT IMPORTS OF NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

('000 $)

Commodity	1966	1967
Steam & other vapour generating boilers	219	112
France	213	76
Internal combustion piston engine	1,657	1,485
France	863	699
Germany	360	250
U.S.A.	329	390
U.K.	59	77
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, etc.	426	392
France	303	266
Air conditioning machines	243	121
France	167	92
U.S.A.	72	27
Refrigerators	302	440
France	132	213
Germany (West)	44	54
Italy	89	90
Machinery for treatment of material by a change of temperature.	643	471
France	400	253
Belgium-Luxembourg	122	24
Germany	41	155
Centrifuges (Pumps) (a machine which, by rapid rotation separates substances of diff. densities)	172	199
France	111	70
U.S.A.	24	38
Germany	18	58
Lifting, loading machinery	692	688
France	583	481
U.S.A.	80	75
Excavating, levelling, extracting machinery.	1,252	1,687
France	613	482
Germany	327	32
Agricultural machinery	388	394
France	329	303

Contd.....

Contd.....

Commodity	1966	1967
Machinery for extruding man-made textiles	505	128
France	100	15
Germany	86	1
U.K.	267	10
Sewing machines	478	550
France	258	256
Germany	59	72
Machine tools for working metals	342	186
France	174	160
Germany	96	24
Transmission shafts, cranks	473	479
France	351	325
TOTAL	14,717	13,198

Table 14

SELECT IMPORTS OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

('000 $)

Commodity	1966	1967
Goods wagons	382	12
France	382	10
Parts of railway & rolling stock	234	50
France	232	46
Tractors	715	1,735
France	266	993
U.S.A.	178	87
Motor vehicles	7,403	9,705
France	4,930	6,610
Germany	1,484	1,491
India	27	10
Parts accessories of motor vehicles	2,523	3,101
France	1,703	1,899
U.S.A.	430	724
Germany	237	245
Motor cycles, etc.	239	279
Germany	126	102
France	119	129
Vehicles not mechanically propelled	370	184
France	268	121
Total vehicle other than railways	11,895	16,197
Aircraft & Parts	2,044	2,977
France	1,400	1,964
U.S.A.	640	1,012
Ships & boats	647	629
France	50	65
Denmark	510	7
Light vessels, fire-floats, dredgers	66	-
Netherlands	66	-
Total ship, boats, floating structures	725	633
TOTAL	15,326	21,325

Table 15

SELECT IMPORTS OF IRON & STEEL

('000 £)

Commodity	1966	1967
Pig Iron, cast iron & spiegeleisen	1	5
France	1	5
Ferro-alloys	3	10
France	3	9
Blooms, billets, slabs etc.	8	-
France	8	-
Universal plates of iron & steel	3	12
France	3	12
Bars & rods including wire rods	1,192	1,233
France	969	857
Belgium-Luxembourg	82	86
Angles, shapes, sections	740	814
France	604	720
Hoop & strip	116	312
France	110	307
Sheets & plates	3,242	3,227
France	1,989	2,182
Iron & steel	125	265
France	74	88
Belgium-Luxembourg	26	105
Alloy steel & high carbon steel	31	24
France	31	24
Railway, tramway, track construction material	84	144
France	84	141
Tubes, pipes of cast iron	70	104
France	70	102
Tubes, pipes of iron & steel	700	563
France	567	356
Tube & pipe fittings	138	111
France	116	76
Structures complete or incomplete	259	289
France	227	187
U.S.A.	22	26
Reservoirs tanks, vats	126	215
France	101	167
U.S.A.	11	8

Contd.....

Contd.....

Commodity	1966	1967
Compressed gas cylinders	146	143
France	137	113
Stranded wire, cables, cordage	87	92
France	77	76
Gauze cloth, grill netting	156	136
France	109	102
Belgium-Luxembourg	25	18
Chain & parts	113	141
France	83	116
Nails, tacks, staples	205	121
France	169	110
Italy	26	6
Bolts & nuts	389	379
France	327	292
U.S.A.	39	57
Germany (West)	10	12
Springs	221	252
France	178	200
Belgium-Luxembourg	24	2
Stoves, ranges, cookers, etc.	195	194
France	111	111
Italy	47	51
Germany (West)	22	18
Articles of iron & steel for domestic use (sanitary ware)	538	521
France	286	263
Hong Kong	212	173
Germany (West)	14	15
India	.03	-
Other articles of iron & steel	857	874
France	725	699
TOTAL	10,029	10,592

Table 16

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM INDIA

('000 $)

Commodity	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Total imports	Imports from India	Total imports	Imports from India	Total imports	Imports from India
Cotton twist & yarn	1,641	-	1,122	376	2,398	715
Cotton fabrics	5,473	171	5,643	104	11,821	52
Grey unbleached	..	79	..	69	..	3
Bleached, dyed, printed	..	92	..	34	..	49
Printed chaddars	..	13	..	4	..	2
Printed chintz, longcloth	..	20	..	2	..	4
Printed voils	..	20	..	21	..	23
Printed sarees	..	-	..	-	..	-
Textile fabrics, non-cotton	3,5[illegible]	28	3,597	36	4,715	28
Synthetic fabrics	2,941	28	2,929	34	3,909	24
Piecegoods of artsilk	..	15	..	25	..	21
Nylon, rayon & others	..	8	..	9	..	3
Bed linen, table linen etc.	..	1	..	1	..	-
Bed sheets	..	-	..	1	..	-
Towels	..	1	..	-	..	-
Tobacco, unmanufactured	490	7	705	16	454	17
Natu desi suncured	..	-	..	8	..	13
Virginia sun & fluecured	..	7	..	8	..	4
Other tobacco nes.	..	-	..	2	..	-
Brass utensils	..	27	..	13	..	7
Artware of copper, brass, bronze	..	1	..	1	..	1
Developed films	..	4	..	16	..	1
Footwear	1,483	1	1,385	-	1,483	2
Agarbattis	..	1	..	1	..	-
Sewing machines	..	-	..	-	..	2
Transport equipt. (lorries, trailers)	..	-	..	-	..	-
TOTAL	111,560	25[illegible]	103,426	569	121,643	840

Contd.....

Contd.....

Commodity	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Total imports	Imports from India	Total imports	Imports from India	Total imports	Imports from India
Cotton twist & yarn	2,345	94	1,718	-	802	-
Cotton fabrics	9,957	139	7,752	136	6,896	45
Grey unbleached	..	19	..	20	189	9
Bleached, dyed, printed	..	119	..	116	6,706	36
Printed chaddars	..	19	..	8	..	2
Printed chintz,longcloth	..	-	..	6	..	-
Printed voils	..	30	..	26	..	5
Printed sarees	..	6	..	19	..	10
Textile fabrics, non-cotton	4,452	27	4,931	12	4,081	4
Synthetic fabrics	3,545	21	3,763	11	3,347	4
Piecegoods of artsilk	..	18	..	9	..	-
Nylon, rayon & others	..	-	..	-	..	3
Bed linen,table linen etc.	..	3	..	18	..	27
Bed sheets	..	1	..	8	..	26
Towels	..	2	..	10	...	1
Tobacco, unmanufactured	328	34	352	29	425	23
Natu desi suncured	..	16	..	-	..	-
Virginia sun & fluecured	..	18	..	29	..	23
Other tobacco nes.	..	-	..	-	...	-
Brass utensils	..	3	..	8	..	1
Artware of copper, brass, bronze	..	2	..	1	..	2
Developed films	..	4	...	2	...	1
Footwear	1,061	4	1,515	8	1,338	1
Agarbattis	..	-	..	-	..	1
Sewing machines	..	-	..	3	..	2
Transport equipt. (lorries, trailers)	..	-	..	-	..	-
TOTAL	127,535	237	135,514	265	138,406	148

(..) indicates figure not available.
Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, opcit.

Contd.....

Commodity	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69 (April-Oct.)	
	Total imports	Imports from India	Total imports	Imports from India	Total imports	Imports from India
Cotton twist & yarn	571	-	729	3	818	-
Cotton fabrics	5,956	27	7,697	18	7,697	26
Grey unbleached	125	22	-	10	-	9
Bleached, dyed, printed	5,831	5	-	8	-	17
Printed chadders	-	4	-	-	-	-
Printed chintz, longcloth	-	3	-	-	-	-
Printed voils	-	-	-	-	-	1
Printed sarees	-	1	-	4	-	2
Textile fabrics, non-cotton	4,753	2	-	-	-	-
Synthetic fabrics	3,920	2	4,108	-	3,593	-
Piecegoods of artsilk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nylon, rayon & others	-	2	-	-	-	-
Bed linen, table linen, etc.	-	31	-	25	-	20
Towels	-	2	-	-	-	-
Bed sheets	-	30	-	25	-	19
Tobacco, unmanufactured	502	7	344	5	288	4
Natu desi suncured	-	7	-	5	-	-
Virginia sun & fluecured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tobacco nes.	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brass utensils	-	1	-	-	-	3
Artware of copper, brass, bronze	-	3	-	4	-	1
Developed films	-	2	-	2	-	-
Footwear	15,555	1	717	-	559	-
Agarbattis	-	2	-	-1	-	-1
Sewing machines	-		-	-	-	-
Transport equipment (lorries, trailers)	-	27	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	142085	115	145370	73	122887	65

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, op.cit.

Table 17

INDIAN IMPORTS FROM MALAGASY REPUBLIC

('000 $)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (April-Sept.)
Cashew	-	-	-	-	88	38	84	217
Natural Graphite	-	-	7	-	15	1	7	11
Natural essential	1	-	-	-	6	5	5	-
Oils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	5	-	1	6	-
Total	1	-	7	-	26	95	102	228

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, op. cit.

Table 18

IMPORT OF IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

('000 $)

	1965	1966	1967
All Iron & Steel products	5,985	6,474	10,593
France	5,322	4,638	7,693
Japan	126	1,058	903
W. Germany	-	183	644
Belgium-Luxembourg	419	410	563
Plates, Sheets, etc.	2,502	3,247	3,240
France	2,136	1,994	2,192
Japan	126	1,058	871
Belgium-Luxembourg	225	175	142
Iron & Steel Shapes	1,596	1,959	2,046
France	1,433	1,600	1,576
Belgium-Luxembourg	111	146	138
W. Germany	-	131	228
Iron & Steel Tubes & Pipes	1,224	911	500
France	1,112	757	365
Iron & Steel Hoop, Strip, etc.	146	116	312
France	113	110	308
Iron & Steel Wire	-	126	263
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	28	105
France	-	73	90

Table 19

EXPORT POTENTIAL OF SELECTED COMMODITIES - 1974

('000 $)

Commodity	Total imports		Projected imports from India	
	1967	1974	1967	1974
Cotton textiles	7,697	8,000	18	75
Synthetic textiles	4,107	7,500	..	10
Made-up articles of textiles	3,731	4,000	25	150
Cotton yarn	729	2,000	3	15
Jute bags	500	800	-	50
Batteries	800	1,000	-	2
Cycle tyres and tubes	158	200	-	2
Sewing machines	500	500	-	2
Bicycles	190	200	-	
Umbrellas	154	250	-	10
Aluminium ingots	200	250	-	
Brassware, jewellery, etc.	575	800	4	50
Iron & steel products	10,593	12,000	-	5
Machinery and equipment	44,878	70,000	-	
All Commodities	145,370	180,000	73	400

Appendix 1

THE SURVEY TEAM

Director-General

Shri T.Bhoothalingam

Project Director

Shri R.S.Sharma

Consultants

Indian

Shri N.J. Kamath
Shri B.N. Khosla

Foreign

Dr. Morton C. Grossman
Mr. William H. Rusch

Economists

Shri S.R. Chawla
Dr. R.G. Ghadbubai
Shri N.R. Gopalakrishnan
Dr. P.C. Jain
Shri K. Kasturi
Shri V. Krishnamurthy
Shri P.K. Krishnaswamy
Shri P.L. Narayana
Shri R.N. Patil
Dr. [illegible] Rao
Shri [illegible] Sehgal
Shri S. Venkataraman

Appendix 2

PERSONS/ORGANISATIONS CONTACTED DURING VISIT TO TANANARIVE

1. Indian Embassy
2. Director General, Foreign Office
3. Minister of Finance & Commerce
4. Commissionaire General au Plan
5. Director, Bureau de Development et de Promotion Industries.
6. Director Commerce
7. Director General, Railways
8. Dy. Director General, Railways
9. Director of Mines
10. Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture
11. Asstt. Director, Ministry of Industries
12. Ministry of Equipment & Communications
13. Ministry of Trade
14. M/s Compaigne Marseillaise de Madagascar
15. M/s Kalidas Fils.
16. M/s Madhoujee Oukaboy etc. Cie.
17. M/s Aliboy Djiva Freres
18. M/s Cassam Chenai & Fils
19. M/s Fidaali A. Sam

20. Societe Karmaly Freres

21. M/s Nourimex

22. Leading importers at the Chambre de l'industries et de l'Agriculture

23. Inter-Ministerial meeting with representatives from Agriculture, Commerce, Finance & Industry.

Appendix 3

LIST OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS

Multi-products

Abdoulkader Fatambay (Mme)
33 rue Amiral Piere,
Tananarive

A la Pagode (Mme Leong Sune Kotanne)
B.P. 221, 46 Avenue De la Reunion,
Tananarive

Ali Bandjee Abdoul
rue du Zomba, Pavilion n° 24
Stand Mayer Edwin,
Tananarive

Andriamasinaro Gilbert
60 rue de Liege,
Tananarive (Textiles, hosiery, general merchandise)

Bandjy Abiba,
87, rue de Liege, B.P. 169,
Tananarive
(Textiles, bedlinen, hosiery, etc.)

Bessin et Salson (Ets)
62, rue Rainizanabololona, Antamimena,
Tananarive
(Aluminium and plastic wares, footwear, sports goods, etc.)

Berger J.et Cie (Societe)
Avenue de la Reunion, BP 1176
Tananarive

Barday H.T. (Ste)
24, rue Lacoste, BP 207
Tananarive

Bounet F.et Ses Fils (Ste)
Avenue de la Reunion, BP 605,
Tananarive (Building materials, machinery, etc.)

Bruno Audier (Ets)
12 rue clemencean, BP 113,
Tananarive
(confectionery, electrical goods, footwear,
perfumery, machinery, etc.)

Canadau Raymond,
12, rue Berge, BP 1627,
Tananarive

Cassam Chenai & Fils (Ste),
64, rue de Liege, PB 214,
Tananarive
(food products machinery, hosiery, electrical
appliances, textiles, etc.)

Chandarana et Cie, 10 rue Paul Bert,
B.P. 1054,
Tananarive
(photographic goods, perfumes, hosiery, etc.)

Chandoutis (Etablissements Constantin)
Avenue de l'Independence, B.P. 1436,
Tananarive
(perfumes, textiles, footwear, etc.)

Chen Chauan et Cie (ETs),
10 Avenue de la Reunion,
Tananarive

Compagnie Bordelaise de Madagascar,
44 Avenue de l'Independence,
B.P. 1419,
Tananarive
(footwear, confectionery, knitwear, etc.)

Compagnie Lyonnaise de Madagascar,
Analakely, B.P.188, Tananarive (machinery, cooking utensils,
furniture, musical instruments, food products, paints etc.)

Compagnie Generale de Madagascar,
13, rue Clemencaeu,
B.P. 432,
Tananarive
(building materials, electrical goods, batteries, transport equipment, etc.)

Compagnie Golaz,
Rue Pere Camboue,
B.P. 119,
Tananarive
(electrical goods, sanitary goods, arms and ammunition machinery, building materials, etc.)

Compagnie Madacesse Commerciale,
18, rue Rainizanabololona,
B.P. 567,
Tananarive
(wood products, explosives, building materials, chemical products, transport equipment, etc.)

Compagnie Malgache de Produits Metallurgiques et Plastiques
17, rue Sergent Dewost, B.P. 1241,
Tananarive
(plastic goods, building materials, paints, chemical products, etc.)

Compagnie Marseillaise de Madagascar,
rue de Liege, B.P. 173,
Tananarive
(electrical goods, sanitary fittings, bicycles, alcoholic drinks, machinery, furniture, textiles, building materials, etc.)

Comptoir Central de l'Imerina,
71 rue de Liege,
Tananarive
(textiles, general merchandise)

Comptoir de Commerce et de Representation de l'Ocean Indien,
Avenue de-Lattre-de-Tassigny, Antsahavola,
B.P. No. 428, (calculating machines, bitumen, agricultural
Tananarive. machinery, insecticides, toilerty, etc.)

Comptoir Industrial de Produits Alimentaires,
Route des Hydrocarburos, Ankorondrano,
B.P. 1426, Tananarive
(food products, confectionery, dry fruits,
drinks, etc.)

Comptoir Lyon-Madagascar,
Route d'Antsirabe, Soanierana,
Km.4, B.P. 543,
Tananarive
(plastic materials, cement, etc.)

Constructions Mecaniques et Electriques de Tananarive
Ouest Ambohijanahary, B.P., 382,
Tananarive
(electrical goods, telephone equipment, etc.)

Comte et Cie,
Avenue de l'Independance,
lot No.20, B.P., 152,
Tananarive
(electrical goods, textiles, lubricants, etc.)

Cooperative Centrale de Consommatation,
Place de l'Independance, B.P. 461,
Tananarive
(general merchandise, hosiery, perfumes, etc.)

Darrieux Maxime et Cie (Societe),
rue de Liege, B.P. 1248,
Tananarive
(metallurgical products, jute bags, machinery.
building materials, etc.)

Davum Outre-Mer, Alarobia-Ambanidia,
B.P. 1010,
(cement, pumps, transport equipment, etc.)

Djaffar Youssoufaly,
73, Rue de Liege,
Tananarive
(general merchandise, alluminium utensils, etc.)

Eymard & Cie,
Avenue de l'Independence,
B.P. 157,
Tananarive
(paper products, furniture, etc.)

Fidali A. Sam,
13, rue Paul Bert,
B.P. 1406,
Tananarive
(textiles, porcelainware, plastic ware, etc.)

Firaisana,
85, Rue de Liege,
B.P. 1515,
Tananarive
(cycle parts, building materials, etc.)

Fong-Po-Thune,
Lot III H 67, Isotry,
Tananarive

Goulamhoussen S. Vasta,
13, rue Nicolas Mayeur,
B.P. 403,
Tananarive
(fabrics, cotton yarn, sewing machines, radios, etc.)

Gratry (S.A. des Etablissements)
63, rue de Liege, B.P. 1186,
Tananarive
(textiles, hosiery, bedspreads, sewing machines, etc.)

Guenette P. & Fils,
Rue Amiral Pierre,
B.P. 115,
Tananarive
(confectionery, drinks, etc.)

Guerin Marcel et Fils,
13, rue de Nice, Tsaralalana,
B.P. 226, Tananarive
(electrical goods, air-conditioner, insecticides, batteries, etc.)

Hausen (Madagascar),
5, rue Robert Ducrooq,
Behoririka, B.P. 691,
Tananarive
(Machinery, textiles, building materials, etc.)

Helena (Societe),
Rue Paul Bert,
P.B. 125,
Tananarive
(Musical instruments, photographic goods, hosiery, etc.)

Houssenaly Jamal Freres (Societe),
"Tana Sand",
Avenue de la Reunion,
Tananarive
(confectionery, hosiery, etc.)

Iarive Lalao,
Pavillion no.2, Rue andrianatoandro,
Analakely,
Tananarive
(watches, sewing machines, etc.)

IMPEX,
12, rue General Aube, Tsaralalana,
B.P.100,
Tananarive
(fabrics, general merchandise)

Karmaly Freres (Societe)
13, rue Nicolas Mayeur,
Tananarive
(textile, general merchandise, sewing machines, etc.)

Landis-Madagascar,
5, rue Robert Ducrocq,
Behoririka,
B.P. 633,
Tananarive
(photographic goods, telephone equipment, refrigerators, sewing machines, etc.)

Lemaire J.C.A.,
Route du Sud, Soanierana,
B.P. 246,
Tananarive
(diesel engines, etc.)

Luxia (Magasin) - Remtoula Chamserkhan,
Angle rue Paul Bert et Rue Escande,
B.P. 1661,
Tananarive
(fabrics, footwear, etc.)

Mac Moune et Cie,
6 & 8 Avenue de la Reunion,
Tananarive
(confectionery, drinks, perfumery, etc.)

Madimport - Comptoir Malgache D Importation,
12, rue du 11 Novembre, Soarano,
Tananarive

Mahafopo (Societe)
107, rue de Liege, Tsaralalana,
B.P. 1683,
Tananarive

Mahatana (Societe)
56, Rue de Liege, Tsaralalana,
Tananarive
(fabrics, bedlinen, transistors, etc.)

Mamadhoussen Janmamode
24, rue de General Rueques,
B.P. 333,
Tananarive
(general merchandise, textiles, etc.)

MEDIMAD, Immeuble Ramarosan,
Antanimena,
B.P. 1523,
Tananarive
(chemical products, medical equipment etc.)

Meralli Ballou Oumedaly,
76, rue de Liege,
B.P. 1089,
Tananarive
(textiles, perfumery, soaps, etc.)

Netter et Gie,
19, Avenue Marcel Olivier,
B.P. 1167,
Tananarive
(wines, fruit juices, milk powder, etc.)

Neyrpic,
rue du Dr. Besson prolongee,
B.P. 519,
Tananarive
(turbines, etc.)

NOURIMEX (Establissements)
21, Avenue Rigault, Isotry,
B.P. 502,
Tananarive
(aluminium, porcelain, plastic wares, batteries, aluminium ingots, etc.)

Nouvelle Societe Commerciale de Tananarive
59, rue de Liege,
Tananarive

OPTICAM
15, rue Amiral Pierre,
B.P. 826,
Tananarive
(photographic goods, cinematographic goods)

Outre - Mer Optique
11 rue Amiral Pierre
B.P. 153,
Tananarive
(opticals, precision instruments, etc.)

Parmida (Societe)
133 Avenue Marechal Foch,
Tananarive
(textiles, general merchandise)

Passot Pierre et Cie
3 Bis, rue Gallieni,
Tananarive
(dental equipment, etc.)

Pila et Cie, (Les Successeurs d'Ulysse)
1 rue Nicolas Mayeur,
B.P. 680,
Tananarive
(textiles, chemicals, glucose, paints and varnish, etc.)

Rabefiringa Joseph (Maison)
Lot IV k 10, Ankadifotsy,
B.P. 1559,
Tananarive
(textiles, aluminium ware, transistors, etc.)

Raboana & Fils (Etablissements)
Avenue Victor Augagneur,
Tananarive
(textiles, transport equipment, etc.)

Rabeanarijaona A. - International Commissioners
Incorporation,
Avenue Victor Augagneur, Lot. B.F.B,
Tsaralalana,
Tananarive
(textiles, sewing machines, etc.)

Radio Centrale,
48 rue Amiral Pierre,
Tananarive
(musical instruments, frigidaire, photographic goods)

Ra-Faralaky Delord,
II-B 52, rue Rabain-Desfosses,
Farav'Nitra,
Tananarive
(fabrics, confectionery, general merchandise)

Rafitoson Jean de Dieu,
42, rue Amiral Pierra,
B.P. 3020,
Tananarive
(textiles, sewing machines, etc.)

Rajerison et Fils (Societe)
Place Caillol,
B.P. 147,
Tananarive

Rakoto, Commercant,
Ouest - due Lot II A 92-C,
Anjanahery,
Tananarive

Rakotoarisaina (Ets)
69 Avenue Marcel Olivier,
Ambodifilao,
B.P. 1452,
Tananarive
(general merchandise, textiles, footwear,
ceramic products, etc.)

Rakotomaro Freres (Societe R)
Cite Perrier,
B.P. 613,
II B 56-bis, Ampanarana,
Ouest, Tananarive
(general merchandise, textiles, hosiery, etc.)

Randrianjafy,
Pavillon n° 206,
Analakely,
Tananarive (textiles, radios, hosiery, etc.)

Rasoamanana Ethoni,
Immeuble El Mayer, n 9, Analakely,
Tananarive
(radios, sewing machines, etc.)

Rasoanaivo J. (Ets)
II.a.21. ter, Cite Perrier,
Tananarive
(textiles, office machines, cinematographic equipment,
hosiery, porcelainware, etc.)

Ravalia et Cie,
71, rue de Liege,
Tananarive
(general merchandise, textiles)

Ravenlison et Cie (Etablissements)
Place Caillol, Tsaralalana,
B.P. 393,
Tananarive
(cement, paints, general merchandise)

Razafitrimo (Ets)
12 Awe-Mercel Clivier,
B.P. 6,
Tananarive
(photographic goods, general merchandise)

Razafy - Andrianony
Rue Galieni - Houte, Farananitra,
Lot A-II-bis, B.P. 300,
Tananarive

Razanatsihono Henry (Etablissements)
Au bas de l'Escalier Lambert,
B.P. 455, Analakely,
Tananarive
(radios, paints, electricals, etc.)

Saint Freres Ocean Indian (Societe)
Route de Betongolo, Besarety,
B.P. 132,
Tananarive
(Jute sacks, rope, cables, craft paper, etc.)

Sam Yu Sun,
51, rue de Liege,
B.P. 1025,
Tananarive

Sardarally Freres (Societe)
52 rue de Liege, Tsaralalana,
Tananarive

SERCO (Etablissements)
60 Avenue du 13 Juin,
B.P. 1070,
Tananarive (radios, musical instruments, books, sewing machines, etc.)

Shan et Cie (Societe)
19, rue Gustave Julien,
Tsaralalana,
B.P. 1043,
Tananarive
(textiles, hosiery, general merchandise)

Sirikanobai Hassanali (Mm)
48 rue de Liege,
Tananarive

Societe Commerciale De L'Ocean Indien,
57 rue de Liege,
B.P. 1002,
Tananarive

Societe Generale de Distribution
Magasin M - Route d'Alarobia,
Ambohimanarina,
B.P. 613,
Tananarive

Societe Industrielle et Commerciale de l'Emyrne
Rue Clemenceau,
B.P. 150,
Tananarive
(metallurgical products, pharmaceuticals,
chemicals, paints, photographic materials, etc.)

Societe Malgache de Commerce,
39, rue de Liege,
B.P. 147,
Tananarive

Societe Malgache d'Entreprises Industrielles,
123, Avenue Marechal Joffre,
B.P. 551, et 570,
Tananarive
(paints, electrical and sanitary fittings, etc.)

Tahiraly Alibhai Suleman,
58, rue de Liege,
Tsaralalana, B.P. 116,
Tananarive
(textiles, hosiery, bedlinen, etc.)

Tahora Fils et Cie (Societe A.M.)
11, Avenue Victor Augagneur,
B.P. 1532,
Tananarive
(hosiery, textiles, toilet soap, perfumery, etc.)

Tana-Elegance,
56, Avenue de la Reunion,
Tananarive
(musical instruments, general merchandise)

Technique et Precision,
Rue de Nice,
B.P. 1227,
Tananarive
(machinery and equipment)

Tsong et Cie (Societe),
62, Rue Pasteur, Isotry,
Tananarive
(iron and steel products, agricultural machinery, etc.)

Vigné V et Fils
3, Rue Georges Mandel,
B.P. 1258,
Tananarive
(perfumery, hosiery, bicycles and parts, footwear, general merchandise)

Ranjalahy (Ets.G)
Lot IV-B 30, Andravoahangy,
Tananarive

Raveloson Raymond,
Ambatonokaga,
Tananarive

Union Import (Societe)
63, Avenue Marcel Olivior,
Tananarive

La Diffusion Commerciale Ocean Indien,
Lot IV-F. 122-A, Ankadifotsaka,
Tananarive

Madagascar - Development
28 Avenue de l'Independence,
B.P. 1685,
Tananarive

Societe Malgache de Distribution,
58 Avenue Grandidier,
Tananarive
(general merchandise, textiles

Narsy Lala
101 Rue de Liege,
Tsaralalana,
B.P. 1785,
Tananarive

Textile

Alibay Djiva Freres
Angle rues Lacoste et de Liege,
B.P. 497,
Tananarive

Bollou et Cie (Ste)
84, rue de Liege,
B.P. 1100,
Tananarive

Barclay Frefes (Ets)
5 rue Nicolas Mayeur,
B.P. 51,
Tananarive

Denise,
Rue [illegible] Nice,
Tananarive

Djelyan (Etablissements),
73, rue de Liege, et 10 bis, Rue Berani,
B.P. 2080,
Tananarive

Essa Ismael Mohamod,
Pavillion n°656, Analakely,
Tananarive

Goulamhoussen Sam (Akbaraly),
Place Roux,
Tananarive

Ismael Adamg Bahr,
Pavillion n°648, Analakely,
Tananarive

Madaoudjee Oukaboy et Cie (Societe),
64 rue de Liege,
Tsaralalana,
B.P. 1027,
Tananarive

Societe Madecasse de Chappellerie,
Avenue Rigault, Isotry,
Tananarive

Manufacture de Lingerei et Confection
Route Circulaire,
Ampandrana - Ouest,
B.P. 693,
Tananarive

Patel Mohamed Ismail,
Pavillon N°616, Analakely,
Tananarive

Patel (Mme Monime Bibi)
38, rue de Liege,
Tsaralalana.
B.P. 3083,
Tananarive

Patel Omar,
Pavillon n°630-631,
B.P. 3083,
Tananarive

Societe Madecasse de Chapperlleric,
Avenue Rigault, Isotry,
Tananarive

Valiammamode et Fils (Societe)
47, rue de Liege, Tananarive

Million et Cie,
5, rue Cleimenceau,
B.P. 359, Tananarive

Hosiery, Knitwear, etc.

Adamoly Dauodbay,
III-H-69 Route d'Andohatapenaka,
B.P. 443,
Tananarive

Comptoir France - Malgache d'Importation
6 rue General Aube,
B.P. 3174,
Tananarive

Manik et Patou,
Rue de Liege,
Tananarive

Rajebaly (Alibay),
81, rue de Liege,
Tananarive

Automobiles, Accessories, etc.

Amarsy Freres (Ste)
Avenue Victor Augagneur,
B.P. 824,
Tananarive

Auto Parts - J. Antonio et Cie,
Rue Rainizanabolamena,
Antanimena, B.P. 1252,
Tananarive.

Balbine Epiphane et Cie (Ets)
9, rue Dr. Rasamimanana,
B.P. 1014,
Tananarive

Ducroco Robert (Ets)
33 Avenue Marcel Olivier,
B.P. 179,
Tananarive

Garage Wolswagen et Porsch,
30 rue Rainizanabololona,
B.P. 377,
Tananarive

Le Materiel Automobile et Industriel,
Route des Hydrocarbures,
B.P. 1516,
Tananarive

Madagascar Automobile,
rue Clemenceau,
B.P 350,
Tananarive

Montecchio et Cie (Establissements F.M.)
11 rue Clemenceau,
B.P. 1165,
Tananarive

Societe de Diffusion Automobile de Madgascar,
33 rue Rainizanabololona,
Antanimena,
B.P. 377,
Tananarive

Tout Pour l'Auto - F.Benoit
Place Caillard,
Tsaralalana,
B.P.1540,
Tananarive

Valiton (Maison)
30 rue colbert,
B.P. 706,
Tananariv.

Fraise Henri Fils et Cie (Ste)
Route des Hydrocarbures,
Antorandrano,
B.P. 28,
Tananarive

Bahadouraly Hassim,
71, rue de Liege,
Tsaralalana,
B.P. 1237,
Tananarive

Electrical Appliances, Machinery, etc.

Amiratlal Arjun,
20 Avenue de la Reunion,
Tananarive

Atelier de Mecenique et d'Electricite
Rue Reverend Pere Roblet,
Behoririka,
B.P. 1234,
Tananarive

Blanche, Birger (Madagascar)
15 - bis, rue Clemenceau, B.P. 317,
Tananarive

Comptoir de l'Electricite - L. Paillet et L.Labrousse
Rue Bereni,
B.P. 56,
Tananarive

Diesel Electric
Route des Hydrocarbures,
B.P. 1654,
Tananarive

Electromad,
60, Avenue Foch,
B.P. 917, Tananarive

Comarmond et Cie (Societe de
Rue Pasteur, Antaninarenina,
B.P.1071,
Tananarive

La material electronique professionel,
2 rue Berani,
B.P. 1440,
Tananarive

Less Successeurs d'Emilien Railson,
Lot SIAH-35, Analakely-Est,
B.P. 1231,
Tananarive
(Hosiery, footwear, etc.)

Madagascar Electronic (Societe)
Ave. de Lattre - de - Tassigny,
Antsahavola,
B.P. 599,
Tananarive

Building Materials

Allain et Cie,
15 - is, rue Clenbleceau,
B.P. 33,
Tananarive

Descours et Cabaud,
22-24, Rue Clemenceau,
Tsaralalana,
B.P. 757,
Tananarive

Materiauz de Construction des Madagascar -
1-bis, rue Clemenceau,
Tananarive

Jewellery, Artware, etc.

Amratlal Joram,
7, rue C lbert,
Tananarive

B boulal Jethalal,
27, rue Berge,
B.P. 84[illegible],
Tananarive

Harilal Jeram,
45, rue Amiral Pierre,
B.P. 358,
Tananarive

Jivan (Bijouterie)
24, rue Amiral Pierre,
"La Pergola"
Tananarive

Kalidas Fils (Etablissements),
25, Avenue de l'Independence,
B.P. 415,
Tananarive

Odavjee Mourdjee,
10, rue Amiral Pierre,
B.P. 656,
Tananarive

Tang Seeling,
62, Avenue du 18 Juin,
Tananarive

Footwear

Londoutis Minas (Monsoos)
Immeuble Cinema Rex,
Avenue Garbit,
Tananarive

Chauslax,
39, rue Amiral Pierre,
Tananarive

Diane (Magasin)
14, rue Paul Bert,
Tananarive

FORLUX
21, rue du zoma,
B.P. 1232,
Tananarive

Meyer Marie (Ets)
Avenue du 18 Juin,
Tananarive

Willy Chaussures
23 Avenue de l 'Independence,
Tananarive

Pharmaceutical Products

Cooperation Pharmaceutiques Molgache,
rue du 11, Novembre,
Antanimara,
B.P. 937,
Tananarive

Office Pharmaceutiques Molgache,
Rue R.P. Roblet,
Behoririka,
B.P. 721,
Tananarive

Pharmacie Drouguerie Metropole S. Teilliet et Cie,
8 rue Amiral Pierre,
B.P. 410,
Tananarive

Printed Books, etc.

Bibliomad - Librairie,
Rue de Nice,
B.P. 602,
Tananarive

Librairie Hachette Madagascar,
Behoririka, Rue du Dr. Rasamimanana,
B.P. 915,
Tananarive

Librairie de Madagascar,
38, Avenue de l' Independence,
B.P. 402,
Tananarive

Librairie Mixte,
Carrefour, rue Gallieni -
rue Remain Desfosses, Ambondrona,
B.P. 3204, Tananarive

Appendix 4

IMPORT TARIFF ON SELECTED ITEMS, 1968

Item	Unit	Customs duty (%)	Import tax (%)
1	2	3	4
Tea		10	100
Pepper		20	100
Coriander seeds		20	100
Shellac, seed lac, etc.		free	18
Beer		10	17
Oil cakes		free	11
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured		free	free
Manufactured:			
Smoking tobacco		15	free
Chewing tobacco		15	free
Cigarettes, cigars		15	free
Iron ore		free	22
Manganese ore		free	222
Petroleum Spirits:			
Aviation spirit	Litre	free	12.8 F
Others	Litre	free	25 F
Kerosene	Litre	free	250 F

1	2	3	4
Motor fuels	Litre	free	14 F
Fuel oil		free	10
Lubricants & lubricating oils		free	31
Paraffin wax		free	27
Antibiotics	gm.net	free	27
Tanning extract of vegetable origin		free	8
Synthetic tanning substance		free	22
Synthetic organic dyestuffs, colouring matter of vegetable origin		10	22
Prepared pigments, pigments in linseed oil, etc.		free	31
Varnishes, paints and dyes in forms		10	31
Writing and printing ink, etc.		free	31
Perfumes:			
Liquid: Alcoholic		10	16
Non-alcoholic		10	72
Solid or semi-solid		10	72
Shaving creams		10	36
Dentrifrices etc.		10	36
Soap:			
Ordinary		13	7F/1n
Filled or scented		15	8
Medicated toilet soaps		6	71

1	2	3	4
Photographic goods:			
Plates, films in rolls, sensitised paper, paper board, etc., sensitiesed plates and films		15	50
Cinematograph films and consisting only of sound track, negative or positive:			
News-reels	Metre	10	9.25 F
Other	"	10	11.55 F
Other cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track:			
Negative:			
News-reels	Metre	10	9.25 F
Other:			
Not incorporating sound track, 9.5 mm. or less in width:	Metre	10	4.6 F
More than 9.5 mm. in width but less than 16 mm. in width	Metre	10	6.15 F

1	2	3	4
Other	Metre	10	11.55 F
Positive:			
News-reels	"	10	9.25 F
Other:			
Not incorporating sound track -			
9.5 mm. or less in width	"	10	4.6 F
More than 9.5 mm. in width but not more than 16 mm. in width	"	10	6.15 F
Other	"	10	11.55 F
Rubber Tyres:			
Solid of cushion tyres		5	27
Inner tubes, weighing:			
More than 2 kgs.		5	15
0.5 kg. exclusive to 2 kgs. inclusive		10	31
0.5 kgs. or less		10	31
Hides and skins, fresh, salted or dried		5	35
Travel goods; brief cases, etc.:			
of leather or of leather substitutes		10	25
Other		10	35

1	2	3	4
Textiles:			
	Silk yarn	free	31
	Woven fabrics of silk, waste silk	10	38
	Yarn of man-made fibres	free	31
	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	40	48
	Woollen yarn	free	31
	Woollen fabrics	5	38
Cotton, not carded or combed		free	11
Cotton, carded or combed		free	22
Cotton yarn:			
	Not put up for retail sale	free	14
	Put up for retail sale	free	31
Woven fabrics of cotton:			
	Containing 85% or more by weight of cotton:		
	Plain, serge, twill or satin woven:		
	Unbleached, mercerised:	35	43
	Unmercerised, weighing per sq. metre:		
	Less than 500 gms.	10	35
	500 gms. and above	35	43
	Bleached or creamed, dyed, printed	35	43
	Unprinted fabrics for manufacture of tarpaulins	free	17

1	2	3	4
Yarn of jute		free	14
Woven fabrics of jute		10	38
Carpets, rugs etc.		15	50
Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil, rubberised textile fabrics, elastic fabrics, wicks of woven, platted or knitted textile materials, gas mantles, etc.		5	31
Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic, not rubberised		25	38
Stockings, socks, etc., not elastic, not rubberised	p/10 pairs	5	38
Undergarments, outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic not rubberised		25	48
Knitted or crocheted fabrics, elastic or rubberised		5	38
Clothing		20	48
Handkerchiefs		10	48
Scarves, mufflers, ties, collars, corsets, groves, etc.		15	48
Bed linen, table linen, etc.		20	48
Other made-up textile articles		5	48
Footwear		10	31-50

1	2	3	4
Umbrellas, sunshades, etc.		10	31
Glassware		10	13-31
Precious and semi-precious stones		10	40
Iron and Steel			
Pig iron, ferro-alloys, billets, blooms, slabs, bars, scrap, etc.		free	7
Plates, angles, shapes, hoop and strip, sheets, etc.		5	12
Alloy steel		5	10
Railway track construction material		5	10
Tubes and pipe fittings		5	10
Structures and parts:			
Bridges and sections		10	14
Other		10	18
Reservoirs, tanks, drums, etc.		10	18
Cables, cordage, ropes, strings, gauze, barbed wire, chains, nails, tacks, bolts, nuts, needles, etc.		5	18
Pins, hair pins, curling clips, stoves, boilers, sanitary articles		5	31
Hand tools, used in agriculture		10	8

1	2	3	4
Saws, pliers, pincers, tweezers, pipe cutters, etc.		10	12
Block lamps, anvils, vices, tin openers, flat irons, etc.		10	31
Drilling and boring tools		10	14
Knives, cutting blades for machines		10	22
Tool tips and plates, coffee mills, juice extractors, razors, razor blades, scissors, cuttlery, handles of base metals, etc.		10	31
Locks, padlocks, safes, strong boxes, cabinets		5	31
Lamps, lighting fittings, clamps, heads of base metal, etc.		5	31
Photograph, picture frames of base metal; mirrors of base metal		10	31
Stopper, crown corks of base metal		5	31
Wires, rods, tubes, plates of base metal		5	22
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>			
Steam boilers, gas generators, steam engines		5	12

1	2	3	4
Road Rollers	No.	10	13
Pumps for liquids		10	18-27
Internal combustion engines:			
for aircraft engines	No.	free	27
Others	No.	10	31
Excavating, levelling, tamping, boring and extracting machinery; agricultural machinery; dairy machinery		5	3
Machinery used in food and drink industries		5	14
Paper and printing machinery		10	14
Textile machinery		10	3
Machine tools for working metal, ceramics, stones, etc.		10	14
Office machines		9-10	27
Electrical lighting, signalling equipment, water heaters		10	31
Primary cells, batteries		10	31
Generators, motors, converters, grinders, mixers, juice extractors		10	18
Telephonic, telegraphic apparatus		5	18
Radio broadcasting, TV transmission apparatus, TV Cameras, Record players		5	38

1	2	3	4
Electric apparatus for making or breaking electric circuits, for protection of electric circuits.		5	12
Electric lamps		5	31
Insulated wires, cables, fittings, parts of, machinery		5	12
Accumulators		10	31
Parts of accumulators		10	14-22
Railway locomotives, coaches, goods vans, track materials		10	14
Tractors		5	3
Private motor cars		20	31
Public service passenger vehicles		15	22
Trucks, chassis, etc.		10	22
Motor cycles, auto-cycles, cycles		10	31
Lenses, prisms, spectacles		10	31
Photographic and cinematographic cameras, projectors		15	40
Clocks, watches		10	40
Musical instruments		5	45
Chairs and seats of wood, not upholstered.		10	30

1	2	3	
Hospital furniture		5	18
Other furniture items, and parts		10	35
Works of ivory, horn, coral, etc.		5	31-35
Buttons, studs, slide fasteners, pens, nibs, pencils, slates, type-writer ribbons, sealing wax, etc.		8	31
Mechanical lighters, smoking pipes, pipe bowls		10	50
Scent and sprays		10	72
Vacuum flasks		5	31
Works of art:			
Paintings, drawings, pastels, entirely by hand:			
	Imported by their authors	free	free
	Imported by others	free	11
Original engravings, prints, lithographs:			
	Imported by their authors	free	free
	Imported by others	free	11
Original sculptures, in any material:			
	Imported by their authors	free	free
	Imported by others	free	11

1	2	3	4
Postage, revenue stamps, envelopes, letter cards		free	11
Antiques of an age exceeding 100 years		free	11
Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archeaological, ethenographic or numismatic interest		free	11

N.B. The rates mentioned are ad valorem, unless otherwise specified.

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